USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ADAPTASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM DAN KETANGGUHAN (APIK) PROJECT

Annual Report: Year 1

CONTRACT NO. AID-497-C-16-00003

OCTOBER 2016

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by DAI.

ADAPTASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM DAN KETANGGUHAN PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT: YEAR 1

Project Title:	**Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Ketangguhan Project**
Sponsoring USAID Office:	**USAID/Indonesia Office of Environment**
Contract Number:	**AID-497-C-16-00003**
Contractor:	**DAI**
Date of Publication:	**October 2016**
Author:	**DAI**

Cover photo:

© Oscar Siagian/ USAID Indonesia

Left: Harvested dried clove in Central Maluku District, Maluku Province, Indonesia. Maluku is known as the Spice Islands.

Right: Ima is picking up her dried clove in Central Maluku District, Maluku Province, Indonesia. While men usually do the harvest, climb trees and pick clove, the women help to dry out the flower until it is ready to be sold.

COVER STORY CLOVES & CLIMATE IN MALUKU

"*Cloves cannot stand the heat and if it rains too much the tree may die. In 2012, there was long dry season and many of our trees died. Sometimes I have to work as daily laborer or find other sources of income when we cannot get enough harvest.*" – Deni Ferdinandus, community member in Haruku Island, Central Maluku District.

Centuries ago, Indonesia was known as the Spice Islands, and the people of Maluku themselves helped introduce a new exotic spice – the clove – to the kitchens of the world. Today Maluku province is the second largest clove producer in all of Indonesia; the island's heritage is even on display in Central Maluku where the local government seal contains images of the iconic clove and nutmeg.

While no scientific studies have yet to detail the impact of climate change on clove production, the experience of local communities suggests a shift in weather patterns is negatively impacting the fortunes of local farmers. Harvest data from 2013 shows over a 30% decrease in national clove production due to a number of factors, including the impacts from climate change on clove tree productivity. While climate risks discussed in Maluku often refer to extreme weather events impacting coastal fishing communities, the slower-moving event of declining clove production hits right at the heart of traditional livelihoods on the island.

Samuel Hetharion, the head of Spirit Farmers Group who owns a plant and seed nursery in Negeri Lilibooi, Central Maluku District expressed his concern, "Actually, the impact is pretty huge. You can see a lot of plants are damaged due to extreme weather." Mr. Hetharion, however, is not standing by as a witness, but is instead playing his part to help the clove production industry in Maluku adapt to the shift in climate.

Samuel Hetharion in his Central Maluku tree nursery

"If we only think about the business, actually our nursery is not really profitable. However, I think about the bigger picture. If the government buys seeds from us…" to help with rehabilitation efforts "it means there are one thousand trees being planted, so it is a win-win; we as farmers can get profit and at the same time also support restoration efforts." Mr. Hetharion is not waiting for someone to come solve the clove production issues, but spending his time building a seed bank to be part of the solution himself – "It is our [the farmers] social responsibility to invest effort to preserve the environment," he added.

Local adaptation strategies like this exist across Indonesia. The USAID APIK project seeks to help scale them to inform policy in key livelihoods sectors – like clove production – so this traditional livelihood can still thrive in the face of a shifting climate.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXHIBITS

LIST OF ANNEXES

ACRONYMS

ACCCRN	Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network
APIK	Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Ketangguhan Project
APEKSI	Association of Indonesian Municipalities
APKASI	Association of Indonesian Districts
BAPPEDA	Local Development Planning Agency
BAPPENAS	Ministry of Development Planning
BLH	Regional Environment Office
BMKG	Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics
BNPB	National Disaster Management Agency
BPBD	Local Disaster Management Agency
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
COP	Chief of Party
CWI	Climate and Weather Information
CWIS	Climate and Weather Information System
DAI	Development Alternatives Inc.
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOI	Government of Indonesia
GUC	Grants under Contract
HLR	High Level Result
ICA	Indonesia Climate Alliance
ICCTF	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
IMACS	The Indonesia Marine and Climate Support Project
InAware	Indonesia All Hazards Warning and Risk Evaluation System

IR	Intermediate Result
IRBI	Indonesian Disaster Risk Index
IUWASH	Indonesia Urban Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Project
LG	Local Government
KMPB	*Kelompok Masyarakat Penanggulangan Bencana* (Disaster Mitigation Communities Group)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PDC	Pacific Disaster Centre
PDPT	*Program Pengembangan Desa Pesisir Tangguh* (Resilient Coastal Village Program)
PLANAS PRB	National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PY1	Project Year 1
PY2	Project Year 2
RAN API	National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation
RAN PRB	National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction
Renstra	Strategic Plan
RPJMD	Regional Medium Term Development Plan
RTRW	Spatial Plan Document
SEA	Sustainable Ecosystem Advanced Project
SIDIK	Vulnerability Index Data and Information System
SKPD	Local Government Working Unit
TA	Technical Arrangement
TAMIS	Technical and Administrative Management Information System
TATTs	Technical Assistance and Training Teams (USAID OFDA funded program)
UU Desa	Law No.6/2016 on Village Governance and Management
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VA	Vulnerability Assessment

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USAID-Indonesia's APIK project built a solid foundation of relationships and goodwill during project year 1 (PY1) as well as quickly initiating activities at both the national and subnational levels. As the project backbone is enhancing governing capacity and decision making in CCA/ DRR, considerable time and effort was spent this year to identify windows of opportunity for APIK support. The team is now supporting broad national policy work with the Secretariat of RAN API (Indonesian National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation), as well as highly local efforts such as updating the Maluku Tengah district spatial plan to incorporate CCA/ DRR concerns.

Critical technical preparation work in PY1 has set the stage for important field activities scheduled for early PY2. This includes the analysis of vulnerability assessment (VA) tools in use in APIK landscapes – such as Vulnerability Index Data and Information System (SIDIK) by KLHK and Indonesian Climate Adaptation Tool for Coastal Habitat (I-CATCH) by the Ministry of Marine Affairs – and training officials in five districts on spatial planning to ready them for the landscape level Vulnerability Assessment (VA) process. Between this participatory VA exercise and ramping up field grants, PY2 will be a busy year of on-the-ground learning to triangulate with ongoing policy support at the national level.

PROJECT YEAR 1 HIGHLIGHTS

- Over the first nine months, ***established offices*** in Jakarta, East Java, Southeast Sulawesi, and Maluku, and hired/trained staff in DAI project management systems and protocols;
- After facilitating the bilateral and BAPPENAS-level agreements, the APIK team helped USAID secure the ***Technical Arrangement with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry*** *for implementation of USAID Climate Change and Disaster Resilience portfolio including APIK Project, to fulfill the agreed legal arrangement between the USAID and the Government of Indonesia*;
- Worked closely with Secretariat of RAN API – BAPPENAS to develop CCA/ DRR ***training modules*** and ***design an M&E system for adaptation projects/activities*** with indicators on resilience for key sectors;
- Supported the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) to develop its improved urban ***resilience scorecard system*** to index CCA/DRR capacity levels of local governments;
- Developed the ***Climate and Weather Information Services Roadmap*** report that analyzes existing data/services and identifies information chain gaps to address in PY2;
- In ***Southeast Sulawesi***, the team helped draft the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of South Konawe to integrate CCA/DRR concerns;
- Secured the ***commitment from the local BAPPEDA*** in all three APIK landscapes to let our field staff share office space to enhance collaboration with local officials; and
- Awarded ***two Resilience Fund grants***, one working in four villages of Southeast Sulawesi focused on Fish Aggregation Devices (FADs) and Bio-Reef technology and the second working in six villages of East Java on climate and disaster risk awareness.

This PY1 annual report provides a Project Overview (Section 1), followed by details on APIK's National (Section 2) and Subnational (Section 3) Level work, as well as coverage of our cross-cutting activities (Section 4) and performance monitoring (Section 5).

RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

Program USAID Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Ketangguhan (APIK) telah membangun pondasi hubungan yang kuat serta itikad yang baik selama periode tahun pertama dan di saat yang bersamaan juga menginisiasi berbagai kegiatan baik di tingkat lokal maupun nasional. Dengan tulang punggung program berupa peningkatan kapasitas pemerintah termasuk pembuatan keputusan dalam Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim (API)/ Pengurangan Risiko Bencana (PRB), banyak waktu dan berbagai upaya pada tahun ini ditujukan untuk mengidentifikasi peluang dukungan dari APIK. Tim APIK saat ini mendukung kerangka kebijakan nasional yang luas dengan Sekretariat Rencana Aksi Nasional Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim (RAN API), serta upaya di tingkat lokal seperti memperbarui rencana tata ruang Kabupaten Maluku Tengah agar terintegrasi dengan isu API/ PRB.

Persiapan kegiatan-kegiatan teknis yang penting pada tahun pertama telah menjadi landasan untuk berbagai kegiatan lapangan yang penting yang dijadwalkan untuk awal tahun kedua. Hal tersebut termasuk analisis untuk alat kajian kerentanan yang akan digunakan untuk bentang lahan dimana APIK bekerja. Berbagai alat tersebut antara lain Sistem Informasi Data Indeks Kerentanan (SIDIK) dari Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (KLHK), *Indonesia Climate Adaptation Tool for Coastal Habitats* (I-CATCH) dari Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan (KKP), dan juga berbagai piranti/ alat lainnya. USAID APIK juga telah menyelenggarakan pelatihan perencanaan tata ruang untuk staf pemerintah di lima kabupaten untuk mempersiapkan mereka dalam melakukan proses kajian kerentanan di tingkat bentang lahan. Tahun kedua akan menjadi tahun yang padat dengan berbagai kegiatan seperti pelaksanaan kajian kerentanan partisipatif dan mengimplementasikan program hibah serta mengumpulkan pembelajaran dari lapangan untuk triangulasi dengan dukungan atas kebijakan yang sedang dikerjakan di tingkat nasional.

KILASAN UTAMA CAPAIAN TAHUN PERTAMA

- Dalam sembilan bulan pertama, **penetapan kantor** di Jakarta, Jawa Timur, Sulawesi Tenggara, dan Maluku, kemudian merekrut staf dan memberikan pelatihan terkait protokol dan sistem pengelolaan proyek DAI;
- Setelah memfasilitasi perjanjian bilateral dan perjanjian di Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (BAPPENAS), tim APIK telah berhasil membantu USAID menyelesaikan dokumen ***Technical Arrangement*** **dengan Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan**;
- Berkolaborasi dengan Sekretariat RAN API – BAPPENAS untuk mengembangkan **modul pelatihan** API/ PRB dan **menyusun sistem pemantauan dan evaluasi untuk proyek/aktivitas adaptasi** dengan indikator ketangguhan pada sektor-sektor utama;
- Mendukung Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB) dalam mengembangkan **sistem penilaian ketangguhan (*scorecard*)** untuk menyusun indeks kapasitas pemerintah daerah dalam isu API/ PRB;
- Menyusun laporan **Peta Jalan Layanan Informasi Iklim dan Cuaca** yang berisi analisis data/layanan yang sudah ada serta mengidentifikasi kesenjangan rantai informasi. Hasil laporan dan solusi akan diimplementasikan pada tahun kedua;

- Di **Sulawesi Tenggara,** tim USAID APIK membantu penyusunan dokumen draf Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) Kabupaten Konawe Selatan yang terintegrasi dengan API/PRB;
- Memastikan **komitmen dari BAPPEDA** di tiga area kerja USAID APIK untuk berbagi ruang kantor dengan staf lapangan APIK serta untuk memperlancar kolaborasi dengan staf pemerintah daerah; dan
- Menggulirkan **dua hibah Dana Ketangguhan,** dimana satu program hibah mencakup empat desa di Sulawesi Tenggara dengan fokus pada teknologi rumpon dan terumbu karang *bio-reef,* serta program lainnya bagi enam desa di Jawa Timur untuk meningkatkan kesadaran dan kapasitas dalam mengelola risiko bencana dan iklim.

Laporan tahun pertama ini terdiri dari Gambaran Umum Program (Bagian I), diikuti dengan rincian kerja program USAID APIK di tingkat nasional (Bagian 2) dan subnasional (Bagian 3), serta mencakup berbagai kegiatan lintas komponen (Bagian 4), dan pemantauan kinerja (Bagian 5).

Section 1:

PROJECT OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

USAID's five year "Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Ketangguhan" (APIK) Project supports the Government of Indonesia (GOI) to strengthen climate and disaster resilience, adopting an integrated, place-based approach to engage stakeholders from the national, regional, and community levels. In support of this overall objective, APIK seeks to:

- Mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into national and sub-national ***governance*** frameworks;
- Build the capacity of local ***communities*** and the ***private sector*** to address climate change and weather-related natural hazards; and
- Support the use of ***climate*** and ***weather information services*** for managing risks and vulnerabilities caused by extreme weather events and shifting climate patterns.

The APIK project works across the national and subnational spectrum to establish sound governance frameworks and catalyze local action around CCA/DRR in three target regions. APIK's ***implementation approach*** organizes project interventions in three categories:

National: APIK provides technical assistance to GOI ministries to strengthen their understanding of climate change and the impact of weather-related natural disasters, as well as to mainstream tools and approaches that facilitate the systematic consideration of climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) in core planning, budgeting, and operations.

Subnational: Focused on target landscapes in East Java, Southeast Sulawesi, and Maluku, APIK works to strengthen local government capacity to address CCA and DRR planning and operations, public outreach, and the institutionalization of resilience-building practices. The project also works in targeted landscapes to build local capacity in CCA/ DRR to reduce the vulnerability of the people whose lives and livelihoods are threatened by natural hazards and shifting climate regimes.

Cross-cutting: While national and subnational activities operate in a complementary fashion, work in the cross-cutting category informs decision making across the two levels at once. Work tied to enhancing the packaging, delivery, and use of climate and weather information services (CWIS) will influence policy decisions at the national and subnational levels, while also providing useful decision support tools to local communities and companies working in APIK landscapes. Similarly, when partnering with private sector stakeholders around APIK landscapes, the work aims to build CCA/DRR strategies into local corporate governance that will influence national policy around themes such as land use, water security, coastal rehabilitation, marine fisheries management, etc.

Importantly, APIK strictly adheres to *do no harm* principle throughout all activities, remaining vigilant of local cultures and practices, sensitive sociopolitical issues, and environmental protection.

PROJECT VISION

The vision for USAID's APIK Project is that, after five years, the prioritized geographies—including local governments, businesses, and households therein—will have achieved measurable gains in resilience to natural disasters and climate change, with concrete examples of adaptation-in-practice serving as replicable models for DRR and CCA integration across the archipelago. Local improvements in resiliency will be enabled, cemented, and sustained through the confluence of more accessible, user-focused climate information services and the mainstreaming of disaster preparedness and climate adaptation into core governance processes at all levels. Realizing this vision of improved management of climate and disaster risk will contribute to broader government adaptation objectives as set forth in the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN API) and National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (RAN PRB) as well as USAID/ Indonesia's Country Development Cooperation Strategy and the U.S. Government's Global Climate Change Initiative.

APPROACH

The USAID APIK Project applies a technical approach centered on **place-based resilience**, which emphasizes that vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change are directly linked to each locale's unique landscape, socioeconomic, and institutional characteristics. Place-based resilience moves beyond generalities to understand the climate story at the local government and community levels, while identifying how the national policy environment influences each community story. APIK builds an evidence base from landscape activities, and then uses it to influence governance frameworks (national/subnational/private sector) and enhance decision support tools for the people whose livelihoods are stressed by natural hazards and shifting climate patterns.

Exhibit 1: Place-Based Resilience under APIK

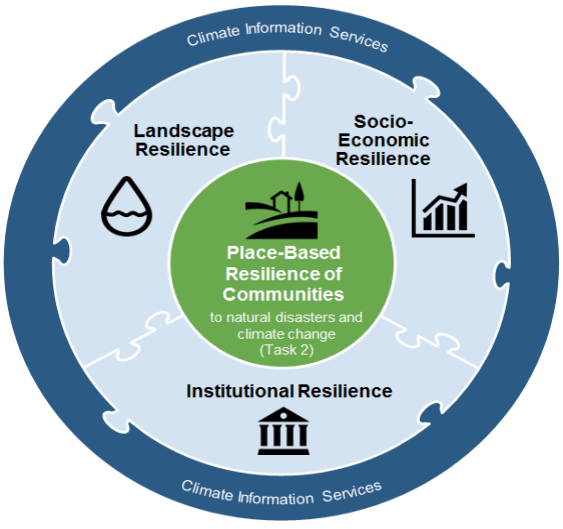


Exhibit 1 presents the integrated components of APIK's place-based approach:

Institutional resilience: Under Indonesia's decentralized system, place-based resilience requires that national ministries, as well as subnational governments, mainstream CCA/ DRR principles into public planning and investments.

Socioeconomic resilience: Place-based resilience also requires that CCA/ DRR principles be incorporated into business models across different economic sectors, supporting livelihoods and green economic growth. Fostering sustainable incomes is particularly important among the poor, whose

resource-based livelihoods often face the greatest exposure to weather stresses and climate shifts.

Landscape resilience: The vulnerability of place is interconnected with the ecological, hydrological, and meteorological characteristics of the surrounding landscape. Sound land use decisions that safeguard ecosystem services protecting urban, rural, and island communities from extreme and changing weather are critical, and thus empowering local people to own and make those decisions will underpin landscape resilience.

Climate and weather information services (CWIS): Finally, CWIS play an important enabling role in achieving place-based resilience, with the resulting information products informing sound, evidence-based decision making across all tasks and activities. Climate services are not, however, an end in themselves; rather they are a means for people, businesses, and institutions to better understand their *place* and how/if it is changing.

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

APIK subnational activities are focused in three geographic areas – East Java, Southeast Sulawesi and Maluku. The diverse landscapes in each region face different types of climate risks and are representative of the country writ large. In East Java, for example, APIK activities are centered in the population dense Brantas Watershed. Southeast Sulawesi features CCA/ DRR issues in a coastal setting, while Maluku represents a remote small island landscape. Exhibit 2 below highlights the APIK geographies - detailed landscape maps are included in Section 3, while district/city level maps are included in Annexes A-C.

Exhibit 2: APIK Geographic Areas of Work

TASK STRUCTURE

The ***conceptual design*** of the APIK project is built around five core tasks. Each of the five tasks is integrated across our *implementation approach*, which is organized by the three levels of intervention (national, subnational, cross-cutting) discussed above. Sections 2-4 of this annual report follow our implementation approach structure. Here, we present a summary of the five tasks and 22 sub-tasks that comprise the APIK Project's scope of work.

Task 1: Integrate Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction into National-Level Policy and Coordination

The underlying hypothesis of Task 1 is that: the integration of climate and disaster risk into national policies, the formation of national forums and networks to disseminate CCA/ DRR knowledge amongst practitioners, and the incorporation of CCA/ DRR lessons learned into planning under the RAN API will collectively lead to the improved capacity of national public institutions to mitigate against climate and disaster risks, ultimately benefitting the Indonesian people. Task 1 is comprised of the following three sub-tasks:

- **Sub-Task 1.1:** Support national-level implementation of the RAN API and the integration of CCA and DRR into annual work plans of government ministries;
- **Sub-Task 1.2:** Develop national level tools, guidelines, analyses, and other knowledge products that facilitate mainstreaming of CCA and DRR;
- **Sub-Task 1.3:** Strengthen national CCA/ DRR coordination.

Task 2: Enhance Subnational Government and Community Resilience to Climate Change and Weather-Related Natural Disasters

Task 2 focuses on local government and community capacity building, using entry-points such as local government working groups and community-based vulnerability mapping to convene stakeholders and facilitate planning and actions that strengthen landscape, socioeconomic, and institutional resilience. Task 2 consists of the following sub-tasks:

- **Sub-Task 2.1:** Integrate CCA and DRR into local governance processes;
- **Sub-Task 2.2:** Build local capacity to support vulnerability/ risk assessments;
- **Sub-Task 2.3:** Strengthen landscape-level CCA and DRR mechanisms;
- **Sub-Task 2.4:** Improve provincial and district climate related disaster response capacity; and
- **Sub-Task 2.5:** Implement sustainable community level CCA and DRR measures.

Task 3: Strengthen Targeted Climate and Weather Information Services

Task 3 focuses on the collection, packaging, and dissemination of climate and weather information (CWI) services. Better climate and weather information systems are fundamental to fostering place-based resilience across the archipelago, saving lives in the near term (i.e. disaster risk reduction) while supporting better planning and public investment in the medium to long term (i.e. climate change adaptation). The principal sub-tasks of Task 3 are as follows:

- **Sub-Task 3.1:** Conduct CWI stakeholder consultations at all levels and develop roadmap;

- **Sub-Task 3.2:** Build capacity of CWI producers, communicators, and users to develop, disseminate, and apply climate and weather data;
- **Sub-Task 3.3:** Utilize media, communication campaigns, and social marketing to share CWI and raise awareness about climate change impacts.

Task 4: Awareness and Capacity Development for the Private Sector

Task 4 focuses on improving private sector awareness of climate change and weather-related natural disaster risks while strengthening the capacity of private sector partners to integrate CCA/ DRR into business models and plans and carry out sector-specific risk reducing activities. Our strategy emphasizes the engagement and mobilization of business associations and business networks around shared risks in key economic sectors, such as the fishing industry in the Maluku Islands or cocoa and rice production in Southeast Sulawesi. Task 4 is comprised of the following sub tasks:

- **Sub-Task 4.1:** Engage and enhance cooperation with relevant business associations;
- **Sub-Task 4.2:** Develop or strengthen forums, tools, and analyses to improve private sector understanding and integration of climate and disaster risks into plans and operations;
- **Sub-Task 4.3:** Engage private sector actors to promote awareness and build resilience among companies and communities in targeted districts/landscapes; and
- **Sub-Task 4.4:** Disseminate information and examples that promote actions by private businesses to strengthen resilience to natural disasters and climate change.

Task 5: Project Coordination and Documentation

Task 5 involves the documentation and dissemination of locally validated climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction practices to ensure the evidence base generated at APIK landscapes informs national and subnational CCA/ DRR decision making. Specific sub-tasks under Task 5 are as following:

- **Sub-Task 5.1:** Develop and disseminate models on the successful integration of local and national strategies for CCA and DRR mainstreaming; and
- **Sub-Task 5.2:** Facilitate broader coordination and collaboration and strengthen the capacity of other USG organizations including USAID projects to mainstream CCA/ DRR.

ANNUAL REPORT LAYOUT

In line with APIK's ***implementation approach***, Section 2 covers ***National*** Level interventions, Section 3 details ***Subnational*** work, Section 4 addresses ***Cross-cutting*** activities, and Section 5 provides a brief snapshot of our ***Performance Monitoring*** for PY1. In Annexes A-C, you can find city and district level profiles, while Annex D includes communication metrics and Annex E provides our full PY1 Performance Monitoring Plan.

Section 2:
NATIONAL LEVEL

YEAR 1 HIGHLIGHTS

- Worked closely with Secretariat of RAN API – BAPPENAS to develop CCA/ DRR ***training modules*** and ***design an M&E system for adaptation projects/activities*** with indicators on resilience for key sectors;
- Supported KLHK in hosting a ***national workshop to identify the strengths and weaknesses of SIDIK*** (the Vulnerability Index Data Information System) to identify areas of collaboration for APIK's work in CWIS;
- Supported the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) to develop its new urban ***resilience scorecard system*** to index CCA/ DRR capacity levels of local governments;
- Worked with the Association of Indonesia municipalities (APEKSI), ICA, and Planas PRB to integrate their CCA/ DRR plans into a ***unified 2017-2020 roadmap***; and
- Developed the ***Climate and Weather Information Services Assessment*** report that analyzes existing data/services and identifies information chain gaps to address in PY2.

OVERVIEW

APIK national level activities in PY1 focused on addressing gaps and weaknesses in existing policies and guidelines essential for the integration, planning, budgeting and implementation of CCA and DRR actions. The APIK team worked closely with our primary GOI partners – the RAN API Secretariat under BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) – to review existing CCA/ DRR policies, guidelines, and strategic roadmaps. The team also engaged with important civil society organizations, particularly the Indonesia Climate Alliance (ICA), National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Planas PRB) and the intergovernmental forum of the municipal and district (APEKSI-APKASI) governments to solicit feedback and inputs on policies and guidelines for mainstreaming and synchronizing the integration of CCA/ DRR into development planning by both national and subnational level government institutions.

In PY1, the APIK team spent considerable time and energy establishing relationships with key GOI agencies. These ***key partnerships*** include the Ministry of Planning (BAPPENAS) and the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)—as well as technical ministries such as Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK); Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP); Agrarian and Spatial Planning (KemenATR); Agriculture (Kementan); Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG); Indonesian Statistical Agency (BPS); Geospatial Information Agency (BIG); and Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri).

SUMMARY OF FOCUS AREAS AND ACTIVITIES

While most of the National Level work is anchored by Task 1—Integrate CCA/ DRR into National Policy and Coordination—it also includes support for climate and weather

information services to national agencies such as BMKG (Task 3) and the engagement of national private sector partners (Task 4). The following section summarizes key PY1 activities at the National level.

1. Provide RAN API Institutional Support

In order for the Indonesian National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN API) to be effective it is essential there is synergy and coordination among different stakeholders within government. Ensuring that activities conducted by national and sub national government are in accordance with RAN API requires institutional support from the RAN API secretariat. During its first year, APIK provided core operational support to the RAN API secretariat and worked with it to complete a training module on climate change adaptation for the planners in the Local Development Planning Agencies (BAPPEDA).

RAN API Institutional Support – PY1	
Activity	*Held focus groups with RAN API stakeholders – specifically ICA, Planas PRB, BAPPENAS, and KLHK – to identify gaps and opportunities for APIK program support moving forward, including training and policy guidance.*
Result	*Stakeholders agreed on the idea of convergence between the RAN API and ICA efforts; with APIK's support, BAPPENAS will revise the Presidential Decree on RAN GRK (greenhouse gas reduction plan) to include CCA, and the KLHK will provide guidelines and tools related to climate adaptation activities..*
Activity	*Developed CCA/ DRR training modules for regional development planners working in city, district, and provincial governments.*
Result	*The modules are being used by the BAPPENAS Center of Education, Assistance, and Training (Pusbindiklatren) for their ongoing CCA/ DRR capacity building work.*
Activity	*Began selecting resilience indicators for key sectors and building out the M&E system for adaptation projects/activities under BAPPENAS.*
Result	*The plan is for the M&E system to be managed by BAPPENAS and to be used by the Ministry of Finance to measure impact of government spending on CCA/ DRR. Given personnel changes in BAPPENAS such as the new Director of Environment, APIK will continue to monitor the feasibility of this whilst continuing to push for it to be managed by BAPPENAS*

2. Develop Knowledge Products for CCA/DRR Mainstreaming

Building on the commitment at national level for CCA-DRR convergence initiated by KLHK and BNPB, APIK supports the development of several priority knowledge products and supporting instruments to assist planners in designing policies and actions that integrate and mainstream CCA-DRR into ministry plans and actions. APIK assists KLHK to strengthen and update Vulnerability Index Data and Information System (SIDIK) so it becomes a more effective tool for measuring climate vulnerability.

Knowledge Products for CCA/ DRR Mainstreaming – PY1	
Activity	*Supported BNPB's Kota Tangguh or Resilient City initiative to develop a 71 indicator measurement tool that measures urban resilience of city and district governments.*

Result	*The new tool will be used under the urban resilience guideline (Pedoman Kota Tangguh) applied at the city and district levels in 2017 by BNPB as the agency's new capacity index 'scorecard system'.*
Activity	*Initiated the development of an APIK vulnerability assessment (VA) methodology by conducting a review of existing VA tools used in Indonesia, including SIDIK by KLHK; Climate Risk Assessment by ACCCRN; Climate Change and Adaptation Vulnerability Assessment (KRAPI); I-CATCH by Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries; and Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA) by Care International.*
Result	*Developed a preliminary VA framework for APIK landscapes, which will be refined and implemented with GOI officials and local stakeholders in PY2.*

3. Strengthen National CCA/DRR Coordination

During PY1 APIK supported APEKSI and ICA-Planas PRB with the publication of a framework/ road map of activities related to CCA-DRR for the period 2017-2020. The APEKSI framework is more focused on capacity building and policy advocacy while the ICA-Planas PRB program focuses more on institutional improvements in the planning and building of knowledge management. The release of the framework/road map demonstrates strong internal commitment among forum members as well as identifying priority activities for annual work plans.

National CCA/DRR Coordination – PY1	
Activity	*Worked with the Association of Indonesia municipalities (APEKSI), ICA, and Planas PRB to integrate their CCA/ DRR plans into a unified 2017-2020 roadmap.*
Result	*Future capacity building, priority setting, and policy advocacy work will be developed in a collaborative manner among these key national CCA/ DRR institutional stakeholders (APEKSI, ICA, Planas PRB).*
Activity	*From June-September 2016, supported APEKSI in holding focus groups and drafting its four year strategic plan that integrates CCA and DRR guidelines and initiatives.*
Result	*The APEKSI Program of CCA/DRR Convergence 2016-2020 document will now serve as the operational guidelines for municipalities, and help with institutional coordination across the national-subnational levels.*

4. Improve Access to and Use of Climate and Weather Information Services

Better climate and weather information systems are fundamental to fostering place-based resilience across Indonesia's extensive and diverse island landscapes, saving lives in the near term (i.e. disaster risk reduction) while supporting better planning and public investment that reduces climate risks in the medium to long term. In PY1, APIK worked with stakeholders to develop a draft CWI road map.

Climate and Weather Information Services – PY1	
Activity	*Conducted Climate Projection and Climate Change Information Socialization Workshop for BMKG, which was attended by all BMKG station representatives.*

Result	*The Workshop is attended by:* • *>27 personnel from BMKG station* • *>10 personnel center from BMKG Head Office* *Built understanding and capacity in processing and analyzing climate projection information and also how to use the information effectively and apply it to other sectors as well as communities*
Activity	*Conducted an assessment of the existing ecosystem of CWI data and services that exist at the national level, as well as the subnational level in the three APIK regional landscapes (East Java, Southeast Sulawesi, Maluku).*
Result	*Developed the CWIS Assessment report that identifies information chain gaps on the supply side of the equation, which will be the basis of the full CWIS Roadmap report the APIK team develops in PY2.*
Activity	*Conducted a national workshop on SIDIK (the Vulnerability Index Data Information System) to survey the views of practitioners on its current strengths/weaknesses.*
Result	*The input received on functionality and relevance of information is now being used to highlight system upgrade opportunities.*
Activity	*Collaborated with the Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) to both train Kendari government officials in the InAware system (September 2016) and identify key needs to enhance the InAWARE early warning system.*
Result	*Identified InAWARE system's primary gap – hydrometeorological data – that APIK can support to transition the tool from a database to a full early warning system that can be used by subnational government officials.*

5. Establish/ Leverage Private Sector Partnerships to Strengthen Local Resilience

APIK's engagement with companies and sustainability forums/business associations has revealed a strong interest by companies to use Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds to support CCA-DRR activities. For some multi-national companies, CCA or DRR is already embedded as part of their role to contribute to sustainable development. However, they do not yet see the linkage of CCA or DRR as part of their contribution to its community resilience.

In PY1, initial connections with several key associations were established, including Indonesia Business Links (IBL), Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN), American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham), Indonesia Association on Agriculture (PISAgro), Association of Indonesian Coffee Exporter (AEKI), Indonesian Board of Spices (Dewan Rempah Indonesia), Indonesian Business Coalition for Sustainable Development (IBCSD), and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Forums in provincial level located in Surabaya and also in Blitar. APIK also entered into discussions with the provincial Bank of East Java (Bank Jatim), State-owned Electricity Company (PLN) Jawa Bali and PT Jatinom in East Java and Coca-Cola Indonesia at the national level.

Private Sector Partnerships – PY1	
Activity	*Developed a private sector survey for targeted sectors – agriculture, food & beverages, fisheries – to better understand private sector awareness of CCA/DRR and how they incorporate climate risks into business planning.*
Result	*The survey field work is complete and the report is currently being finalized. Recommendations from the report will be implemented early in PY2.*
Activity	*Initiated discussions with Nestle to identify potential areas of collaboration in East Java, where they have significant economic presence.*
Result	*Identified water resource management as an area of potential collaboration, likely in Malang District and Batu City; this is due to the fact that drought in East Java has reduced fodder for livestock, resulting in a reduction of quality and quantity of milk at Nestle's dairy farms.*
Activity	*Initiated a partnership discussion with Intel who is interested in co-funding a youth-focused innovation lab for students in East Java to build CCA/ DRR related tools.*
Result	*Partnership details and investment discussions are ongoing in early PY2.*
Activity	*Engaged with PT Jatinom to support their planned CCA/ DRR risk assessment work on their Indonesian poultry supply chain.*
Result	*As one of McDonald's largest suppliers of eggs and poultry, engaging PT Jatinom in CCA/ DRR activities could lead to significant reach and leverage for APIK.*

Section 3:
SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

YEAR 1 HIGHLIGHTS

- In ***East Java***, the team began CCA/ DRR capacity building work in six villages in Malang District under a grant from the Resilience Fund;
- In ***Southeast Sulawesi***, the team helped draft the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of South Konawe and began working in four villages through a Resilience Fund grant to use Fish Aggregation Devices (FADs) and a Bio-Reef technology; and
- In ***Maluku***, we gained the buy-in of Maluku Tengah District to support them in updating their district spatial plan (RTRW) that is due for completion in 2018.

OVERVIEW

The APIK project began in earnest during January 2016 when the Jakarta office opened, while the regional offices were established and staffed up between May and June. APIK socialized the goals and objectives of the project through 'resilience roadshows' and involving local stakeholders in a ***highly collaborative site selection process***. A significant portion of the APIK team's time in the field during PY1 was spent ***relationship building with people in local government*** and ***obtaining official partnership agreements*** with city and district governing bodies. The investment of time has paid off as the enthusiasm for collaboration with APIK is quite high heading in to PY2.

One successful APIK engagement strategy was our work with subnational governments on ***spatial planning***. Across the three landscapes, the Geographic Information System (GIS) team compiled and analyzed datasets and spatial plan documents (RTRW) to understand how CCA/ DRR issues were addressed at the local level. Importantly, the team also conducted a spatial planning capacity assessment and provided GIS training using open source based GIS application in five districts.

A key PY1 activity involved a thorough analysis of five existing vulnerability assessment tools used in APIK regional landscapes, including SIDIK by KLHK, and I-CATCH by the Ministry of Marine Affairs. This analysis, coupled with capacity building in the APIK landscapes, will culminate in the implementation of a collaborative vulnerability analysis process in PY2.

In the following sections, we present key PY1 activities and achievements for the APIK priority regions of East Java, Southeast Sulawesi, and Maluku. Each regional subsection provides a brief climate risk profile of the landscape, a snapshot of thematic areas of focus for APIK activities, and a summary of key PY1 activities by city/ district.

EAST JAVA REGION

Regional Profile

In East Java, APIK has targeted the Brantas Watershed as the priority landscape. Covering approximately 17 cities and districts, the Brantas is one of the national government's priority watersheds for conservation and rehabilitation. About half of East Java's 38 million people live in the basin and it contains a concentration of critical infrastructure, including eight dams, two major airports, two ports, and multiple high-volume highways and rail connections. The Brantas Watershed is therefore a center of significant economic activity in East Java, not to mention Indonesia as a whole. Working in the Brantas Watershed also provides APIK with an opportunity to work in an upstream/inland landscape, one with strong hydrological linkages to one of the most densely populated areas in the country.

Out of Indonesia's 33 provinces, East Java is ranked second, after Jakarta, in terms of competitiveness and macroeconomic stability, boasting a number of Indonesia's leading corporations in downstream, urban areas accompanied by a focus on agricultural commodities in upstream, rural areas. Thus, private sector engagement in East Java offers opportunities to work with both national/ multi-national companies in the industrial sector as well as small and medium enterprises in the agricultural sector.

Given the population pressures and rapid economic growth within the Brantas Watershed, it is not surprising that the landscape is highly vulnerable to environmental hazards (See the Brantas Landscape Map in Exhibit 3 below). In the upstream areas of Malang District, for example, water security is an increasing challenge, with local wells and springs becoming severely depleted during the dry season. Indeed, many local governments experienced debilitating drought this past dry season, forcing the province to declare a state of emergency while the Local Disaster Management Agency (BPBDs) trucked in tanker after tanker of water to help meet the needs of the hardest-hit. Also, landslides regularly plague areas in the upper elevations of Batu City, Blitar District, and Malang District. In the downstream areas of Sidoarjo, Mojokerto, and Jombang Districts, flooding remains a constant threat, especially as catchment areas become more degraded and precipitation events more intense.

In Annex A, we provide district and city profiles of each East Java site that include a map and key characteristics such as climate risks, economic drivers, public/private sector partners, and local government priorities.

Thematic Areas of Focus

Through our PY1 collaborative site selection process and our understanding of the risks to flood, landslide, and drought in East Java, the team identified three broad thematic areas of focus for APIK activities:

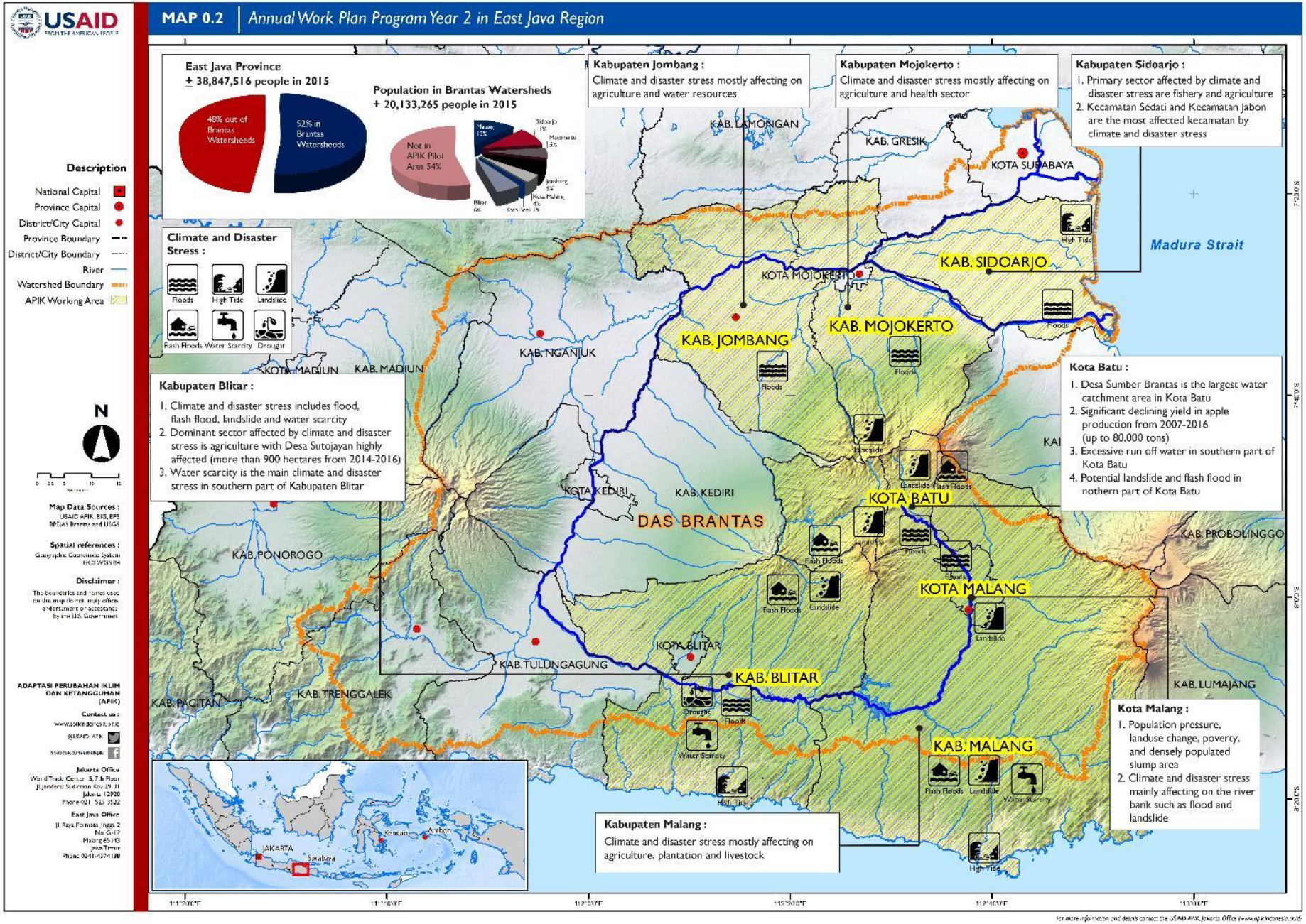
- **Water** security and water resource conservation;

- **Climate smart agriculture**, focused on horticulture, apple, rice farming, and sustainable production for the tea sectors; and

- **Land use** and land cover change, and its impacts on vulnerability.

Each of the above thematic areas will be refined and further focused based on the findings of the vulnerability analysis and risk profile work conducted at APIK landscapes in PY2.

Exhibit 3: East Java Landscape Map



East Java – Summary of Key Activities

In accordance with the decentralized governance structure of Indonesia, the City/District represents the primary level of operation and planning for APIK at the subnational level. The team spent considerable time socializing the APIK project with local stakeholders in PY1 and beginning to set priorities for PY2 interventions. The tables below provide key activities at each site that we consider crucial to setting the project up for success moving in to year 2.

APIK Launch & Socialization

On July 20, 2016, APIK launched its collaboration in East Java. The APIK East Java team engaged local governments in the process of setting up ***interdisciplinary resilience teams*** that will serve as the cornerstone of subnational activities. The team also worked with the provincial BAPPEDA to establish a steering committee at the provincial/landscape level. While the original plan was to work in three districts (Mojokerto, Jombang and Sidoarjo), the local government stakeholders were enthusiastic about APIK support, which led to adding four additional jurisdictions within the Brantas Watershed landscape (Blitar District, Batu City, Malang District, Malang City).

APIK Launching in East Java, July 20 2016

Regional Action Plan for CCA/DRR

The APIK East Java team worked with all seven sites to develop their regional action plans for CCA/DRR. With each set of local stakeholders, the team held a set of workshops across the following three stages: 1) Assessment and Identification; 2) Tabular and Spatial Analysis; 3) Site Selection and Action Plan Prioritization.

The exercise helped government officials identify key local risks and vulnerabilities, as well as agree upon priority villages for action. For example, in Batu City, the team identified landslides, land use, and water quality as key issues, and agreed upon Sumber Brantas as a priority village. At the close of PY1, three jurisdictions (Blitar District, Batu City, Sidoarjo) are in the final stages of drafting their regional action plans, with the other four shortly to follow. The APIK team is supporting the development of the regional action plans and will ensure there are linkages to the vulnerability assessment process.

City & District Level Activities

The following provides a brief overview of city/district level activities in PY1.

Sidoarjo District

During PY1, the APIK team introduced the project to local government stakeholders in Sidoarjo District, including the BAPPEDA, the BPBD, and Regional Environment Office (BLH). Both the Local Government Administration and relevant agencies are enthusiastic to work with the Project, especially within the context of its objective to further develop local industries in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Sidoarjo District – PY 1	
Activity	*Conducted a two-day training on GIS and rapid assessment methods for disaster risk that included classroom and field survey modules; training reinforced the importance of using the IRBI (Indonesian Disaster Risk Index) in conducting Disaster Risk Assessment.*
Result	*Local government officials have increased capacity that will help them more fully participate in the vulnerability assessment exercises in PY2.*

Mojokerto District

Mojokerto is one of the agricultural centers in East Java. In PY1 APIK established good cooperation with the local government although this is yet to be formalized in an MOU, who hope that APIK can help to reduce their agricultural climate risk. Their main agriculture commodities are: rice, sugar cane, and corn. The main hazard in Mojokerto is landslide, especially on the southern part of the District.

Mojokerto District – PY 1	
Activity	*Engaged local government in high level risk/ vulnerability analysis to identify points of entry for APIK program activities.*
Result	*Identified agricultural vulnerabilities (rice, sugar cane, corn), landslide risks, and a lack of a flood early warning system as areas of need.*

Jombang District

Last year, the APIK East Java team introduced the Project's objectives and methods to local government stakeholders in Jombang, including the BAPPEDA, the BPBD, and BLH. Local officials are enthusiastic about the APIK program as they have built a strong rapport with USAID via the IUWASH program. One on the priority of the local government is improving the sustainability of the local economy.

Jombang District – PY 1	
Activity	*Held series of discussions on local government plan where APIK had the opportunity to articulate that CCA-DRR issues need to be addressed in related local government agencies' plans.*
Result	*Head of district acknowledged that Jombang is facing climate and disaster risks and Jombang will work together with APIK to address the issues.*

Blitar District

This district has medium climate risk index but high commitment to adaptation. The local government welcomes APIK to cooperate in disaster risk reduction especially on flood management.

Blitar District – PY 1	
Activity	*Conducted a two-day training on GIS and rapid assessment methods for disaster risk that included classroom and field survey modules; training reinforced the importance*

	of using the IRBI (Indonesian Disaster Risk Index) in conducting Disaster Risk Assessment.
Result	*Local government officials have increased capacity that will help them more fully participate in the vulnerability assessment exercises in PY2.*

Malang District

Malang already has a vulnerability assessment (carried out by KRAPI) from 2011, so they are more aware of the climate risk and adaptation options.

Malang District – PY 1	
Activity	*Held a media learning event focused on a July flood event in Sitiarjo, which was attended by BMKG, BPBD, BAPPEDA and CSOs.*
Result	*The panel identified risk mitigation and preventative measures for the media to socialize; the event led to the local government and CSOs scheduling a community cleaning day for the Sitiarjo River.*
Activity	*Held a workshop on Village Fund Management to engage local government officials on budget allocation for CCA/DRR; attendees included BAPPEDA, Regional Income Agency (Dispenda), Community Empowerment Agency (Bapemas) and some Village Leaders.*
Result	*The workshop socialized the concept of fully implementing Village Law (Law No. 6/2014) with regards to budgetary allocations. APIK will continue this effort as we see it as a window of opportunity to fund CCA/ DRR initiatives at the local level in a sustainable fashion.*

Malang City

Malang City already has a vulnerability assessment. The main priority identified in the vulnerability assessment is to reduce the flood risk in the slum areas.

Malang City – PY 1	
Activity	*Worked together with the city's BPBD in identifying areas for collaboration. In addition, APIK and BPBD did a joint survey to list priority sub-districts prone to flood and landslide risks where APIK will potentially work.*
Result	*APIK and BPBD agreed to jointly work in three (3) sub-districts under the "Disaster Resilient Sub-districts" program.*

Batu City

In early February 2016, intensive rainfall in Batu City caused landslides in seven spots and buried three houses and closed some of the roads. Landslides were primarily in Berau Village, Ngebruk, and Gunungsari Villages. In particular, Gunungsari Village is one of the landslide prone areas with slope grades up to 40 degrees. Batu City is also threatened by flash floods. In December 2015, the Paron River overflowed and inundated Beru Subvillage and Bumiaji Village bringing mud and debris. This incident occurred due to embankment collapse.

Batu City – PY 1	
Activity	*Conducted a two-day training on GIS and rapid assessment methods for disaster risk that included classroom and field survey modules; training reinforced the importance of using the IRBI (Indonesian Disaster Risk Index) in conducting Disaster Risk Assessment.*
Result	*Local government officials have increased capacity that will help them more fully participate in the vulnerability assessment exercises in PY2.*

SOUTHEAST SULAWESI REGION

Regional Profile

Southeast Sulawesi is characterized by an extensive coastal landscape as well as dense (but rapidly degrading) rain forest in the center of the province. Kendari is the main city in Southeast Sulawesi with a total population of approximately 314,126 people (2013) located around the edges of Kendari Bay. South Konawe District is situated in the southern part of the province, and the headwaters of the Wanggu River—the biggest river in the province—originate from this district. The economic landscape of Southeast Sulawesi is particularly dominated by mining companies, with extractive activities focused in the upper watershed.

Increasingly erratic weather patterns in Southeast Sulawesi are having significant impacts on local economies and livelihoods. Protracted droughts have particularly impacted irrigated agriculture, increased the risks of forest fires, and reduced fodder production for livestock. Many farmers now only manage to get one crop harvest per year instead of two, and cattle producers are cutting back due to drops in forage production. Local fishermen and seaweed producers are also affected by recent climate trends such as warming sea temperatures (and coastal pollution), which are pushing fish to deeper waters, reducing the size and quality of annual fish catches, and causing seaweed producers to shift to a hardier variety that brings a lower market price. These pressures are forcing fishermen to use more sophisticated gear and seaweed producers to expand the area in production, often at the expense of critical sea grass beds and coral reefs essential to sustaining the region's fisheries production.

Southeast Sulawesi is especially prone to climate change and hydrometeorological disasters such as flood, tidal surges, landslide, drought, storm, and extreme waves. These conditions are worsened by poor environmental management, including upstream deforestation for plantations and mining which contributes to increased risk of landslide and flooding after intense rainstorms. Major flooding in 2013 led to evacuation of 28,000 people. Notably, Southeast Sulawesi's vulnerability is heightened by a lack of an appropriate and integrated disaster management system, such as local disaster management regulations, local action plan for disaster risk reduction, contingency plan, and early warning systems.

Exhibit 4 below illustrates the Southeast Sulawesi landscape – Annex B contains profiles of each Sulawesi site that include a map and key characteristics such as climate risks, economic drivers, public/ private sector partners, and local government priorities.

Thematic Areas of Focus

Based on the risks to flood, landslide, and coastal hazards in Southeast Sulawesi, activities will focus around three broad themes:

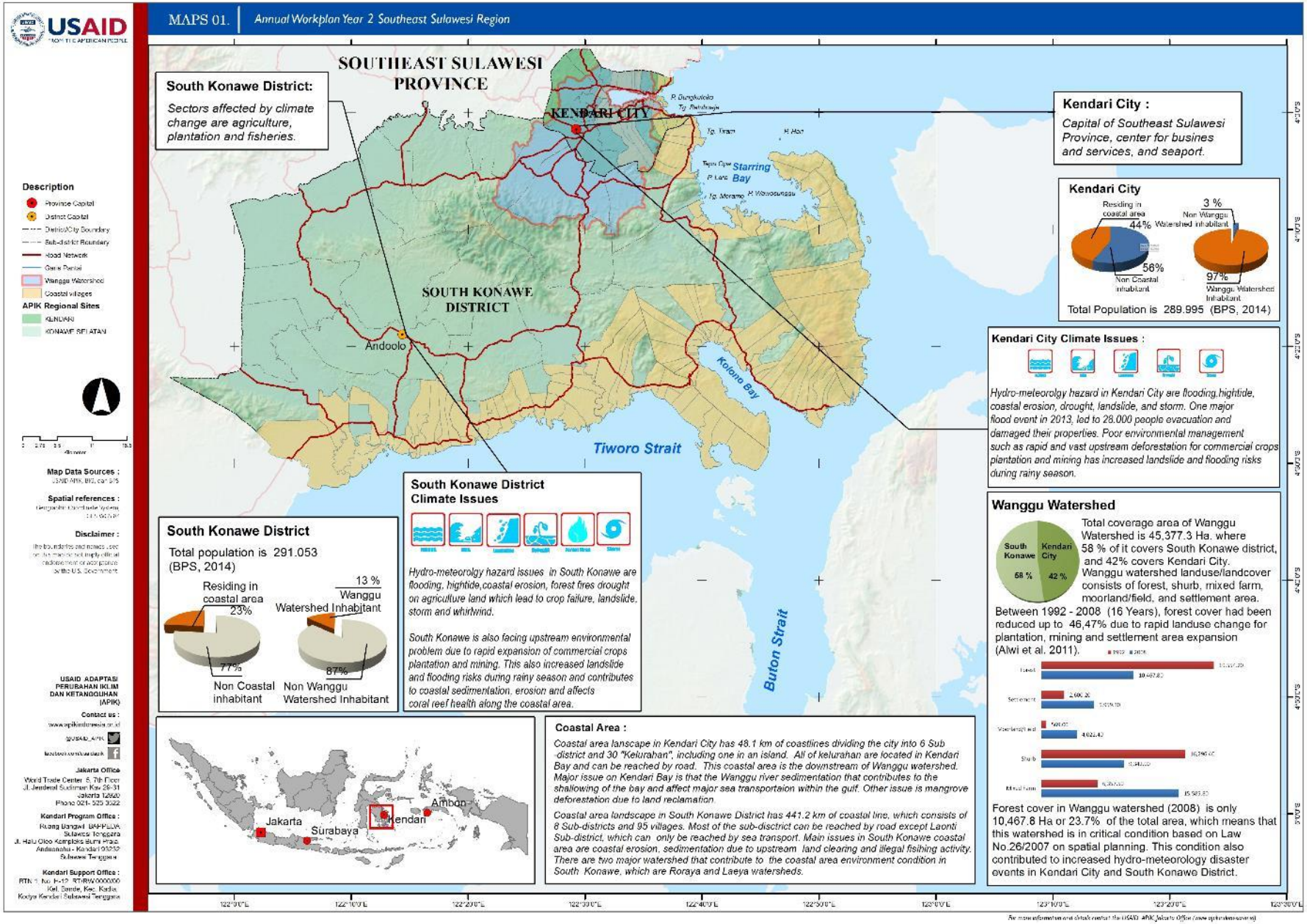
- **Fisheries/ Aquaculture,** including small-scale demersal capture fisheries and seaweed;

- **Climate smart agriculture**, the focus in Southeast Sulawesi is on coastal areas however, APIK will also identify opportunities to work on climate smart agriculture in relevant sectors such as cocoa and small scale rice and maize production; and

- **Land use** and **water** resource conservation, including coastal restoration/ rehabilitation as well as improved management of the Wanggu Watershed.

Each of the above thematic areas will be refined and further focused based on the findings of the vulnerability analysis and risk profile work conducted at APIK landscapes in PY2.

Exhibit 4: Southeast Sulawesi Landscape Map



Southeast Sulawesi - Summary of Key Activities

In accordance with the decentralized governance structure of Indonesia, the city/ district represents the primary level of operation and planning for APIK at the subnational level. The team spent considerable time socializing the APIK project with local stakeholders in PY1 and beginning to set priorities for PY2 interventions. The tables below provide key activities at each site that we consider crucial to setting the project up for success moving in to year 2.

APIK Launch & Socialization

On May 11, 2016, APIK launched its collaboration in Southeast Sulawesi. APIK activities in Southeast Sulawesi will focus in Kendari City and South Konawe District, which are in the GOI priority watershed of Wanggu. The landscape provides APIK the opportunity to work with both upland and coastal communities in solving water resource concerns tied to deforestation, mining, and agricultural practices.

APIK Launching in Southeast Sulawesi, May 11th 2016

The APIK Sulawesi team engaged local governments in the process of setting up ***interdisciplinary resilience teams*** that will act as the local counterpart for priority setting of APIK activities. The team also worked with the provincial BAPPEDA to establish a steering committee at provincial/landscape level. This group – Working Group for CCA/ DRR – will serve to help with the convergence of CCA and DRR planning as well as ensure participation from the local BAPPEDA.

City & District Level Activities

The following provides a brief overview of city/ district level activities in PY1.

South Konawe District

The APIK Sulawesi team invested time in PY1 to establish the CCA/ DRR Working Group in South Konawe, which will be fully implemented with a mayoral decree in early PY2. South Konawe District has developed a vision on village resilience with the slogan "*Desa Maju, Konsel Hebat*" which means that "Development of South Konawe will be based on village resiliency". This is a great opportunity for APIK to mainstream and to integrate CCA/ DRR into the district's development plan. Another opportunity is the availability of the village fund (*dana desa*) in accordance with Law Number 6 Year 2014 on Village Administration. The village fund represents a potential resource to improve and to expand community-based CCA/ DRR measures.

Final version of South Konawe RPJMD, handed over to the Head of District

The APIK Sulawesi team's efforts to support the South Konawe Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) was a big success, and will serve to help align PY2 activities within this newly signed local government plan.

South Konawe – PY 1	
Activity	*Supported local government in developing the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of South Konawe, covering the period from 2016-2021.*
Result	*The RPJMD now contains a more robust set of CCA/ DRR activities and Indikator Kinerja (Performance Indicators) to measure risk reduction using a vulnerability index; the RPJMD was completed and signed on August 11th, 2016.*

Kendari City

The complete legalization of the Kendari City CCA/ DRR working group is still being finalized by BAPPEDA and Law Bureau before being formally signed off by the Mayor. The APIK team continues to focus on capacity building for the Working Group to enable them to be able to lead the vulnerability assessment exercises in PY2.

Kendari City – PY 1	
Activity	*Carried out a site selection process with the working group for CCA/ DRR using a mix of secondary data from sources such as SIDIK, Village Potential (PODES), landscape spatial analysis, and site visits.*
Result	*Kendari City CCA/ DRR Working Group selected a list of priority neighborhoods for APIK interventions.*
Activity	*Held a workshop to identify local needs and opportunities for APIK support.*
Result	*Identified the Kendari City Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) that covers the period of 2017-2022 as a key point of entry for APIK to support CCA/ DRR strategy.*

MALUKU REGION

Regional Profile

In Maluku, climate change is aggravating livelihood insecurity and producing shifts in labor patterns—from fishing to farming (and back) as well as from rural work to urban employment. Peace building in Ambon has opened an opportunity for development, which has reduced poverty in the city, but in turn, raised the demand for land and other natural resources. In recent years, unpredictable and extreme weather, winds, and tides have run contrary to expected patterns. Traditional fishing has been adversely impacted as fish have moved to deeper waters and fish stocks have declined. Many fishermen now work at least part time in manual labor, and a great many return to family-owned land and turn to farming as an alternative livelihood. Yet, farming has its own problems as a result of climate shifts. Farmers state that dry spells have been longer in recent years and productivity has declined.

Concerning disaster risk, the remoteness of Maluku represents a key challenge to preparedness for and responding to natural disasters. In the small island context, hydrometeorological hazards that can cause erosion and landslides or forest fires can have more pervasive impacts given the challenges posed by disaster response capacity and timing. In the last ten years the number of landslides and flash floods has increased in Ambon, costing lives and money, while precarious housing structures make coastal communities highly vulnerable to natural hazards.

The fisheries industry is the largest economic driver in Maluku. A major value chain gap in the area is a lack of fish processing companies, which prevents local fisherman from earning more value from their catch. The economy of Ambon City, on the other hand, is more oriented towards services such as finance, with potential opportunities to improve risk transfer mechanisms and improve the financial buffer that local customers possess to environmental and economic shocks.

Thematic Areas of Focus

Based on our understanding of the risks to flood, landslide, and coastal hazards in Maluku, activities will focus around four broad themes:

- **Fisheries/ aquaculture,** including small-scale demersal and pelagic capture fisheries;

- **Climate smart agriculture**, focused primarily on the clove and nutmeg sectors;

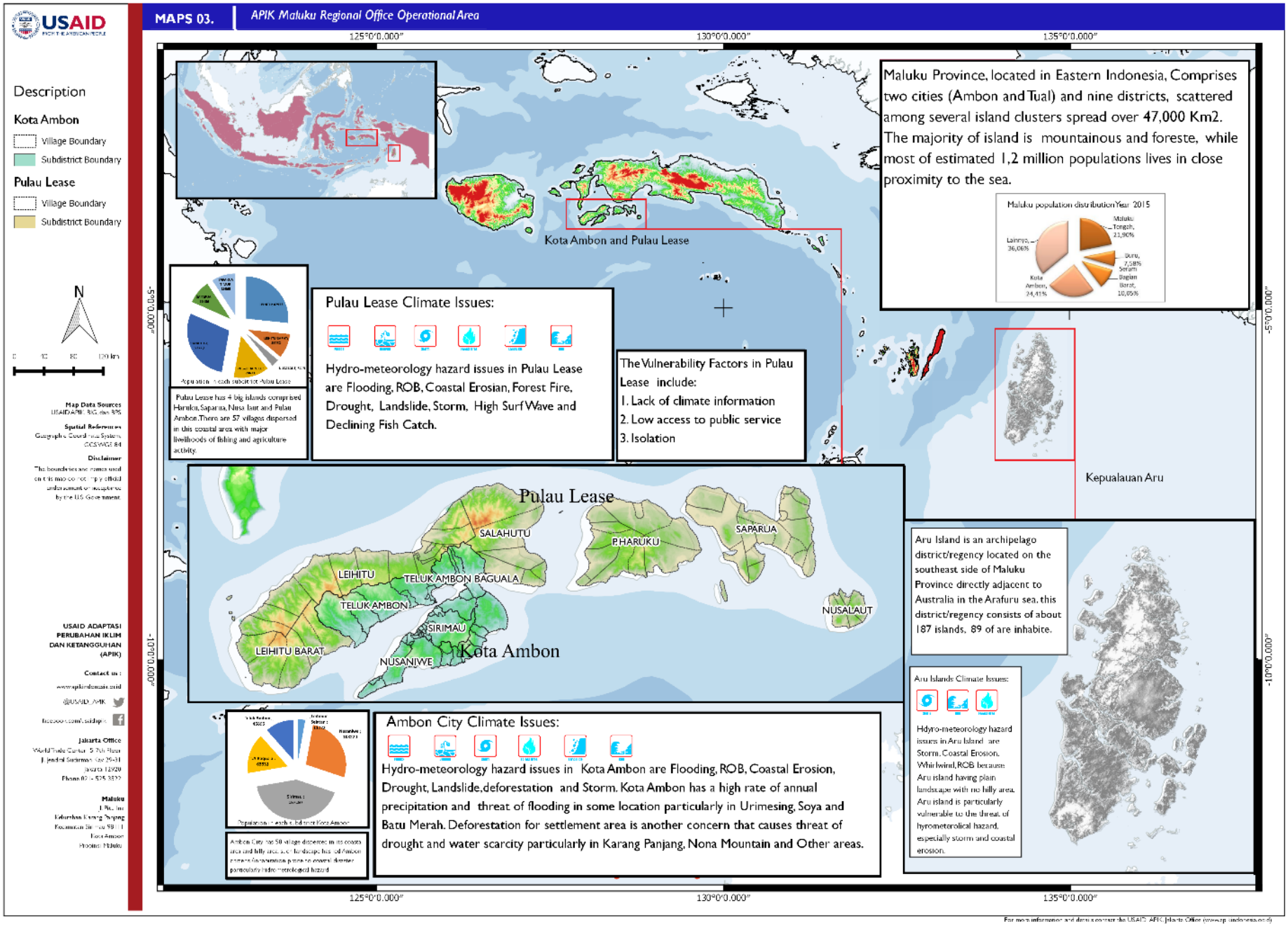
- **Land use** and coastal restoration/rehabilitation; and

- **Transportation safety** among the islands and landscapes.

Each of the above thematic areas will be refined and further focused based on the findings of the vulnerability analysis and risk profile work conducted at APIK landscapes. Note that ***APIK will work in two landscapes in the region:*** (1) Ambon-Lease Islands [including Ambon City] and the (2) Aru landscape.

Exhibit 5 below illustrates the two Maluku landscapes – Annex C contains profiles of each Maluku site that include a map and key characteristics such as climate risks, economic drivers, public/private sector partners, and local government priorities.

Exhibit 5: Maluku Landscape Map



Maluku - Summary of Key Activities

In accordance with the decentralized governance structure of Indonesia, the city/ district represents the primary level of operation and planning for APIK at the subnational level. The team spent considerable time socializing the APIK project with local stakeholders in PY1 and beginning to set priorities for PY2 interventions. The tables below provide key activities at each site that we consider crucial to setting the project up for success moving in to year 2.

APIK Socialization & Counterpart Commitments

The APIK Maluku team spent much of their time in PY1 socializing APIK and working to gain local commitments for collaboration. As of late June 2016, the team had received the commitment from the local governments in Central Maluku and Ambon City, which included an agreed upon counterpart contribution and capacity building needs for officials in both locations. The APIK Maluku team continues to work through BAPPEDA and strategic partners (BPBD and Regional Environment Agency or BLHD) in Central Maluku. Note that a more formal kickoff of the APIK project in the Aru Island landscape will occur in PY2.


MalukuPost.com
Info terkini dari Maluku untuk Indonesia
Redaksi
Home » Ambon » Program APIK Didukung Pemkot Ambon
Program APIK Didukung Pemkot Ambon
Ambon, Maluku Post.com - Pemerintah Kota Ambon berkomitmen untuk mendukung program Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Ketangguhan (APIK), dengan memberikan dukungan kebijakan pengurangan risiko bencana.
"Dukungan penuh kami berikan melalui kebijakan pengurangan risiko bencana dalam kerangka tata kelola pemerintahan, serta menguatnya kemampuan masyarakat dan swasta dalam menghadapi perubahan alam khususnya cuaca ekstrim," kata Asisten III Sekretaris Daerah Pemkot Ambon, Romeo Soplanit, saat sosialisasi Program APIK, Kamis (16/6).
Menurut dia, Apik merupakan program peningkatan kemampuan dalam mengelola resiko perubahan iklim dan bencana alam selama lima tahun yang didanai oleh "*United State Agency For International Development*" (USAID).

Online Local Newspaper Article about collaboration between APIK and Kota Ambon, June 16th 2016

City & District Level Activities

The following provides a brief overview of city/district level activities in PY1.

Ambon City and Lease Islands

In PY1, the APIK Maluku team identified a window of opportunity for engaging with local authorities. The Central Maluku District spatial plan (RTRW) will need updating in 2018, per the presidential decree No. 5/2010, which requires an updated plan every five years. Given spatial planning is a central strategy for incorporating CCA/ DRR issues, the government has agreed to collaborate with APIK on the effort. The landscape itself is quite vulnerable to landslides and flash flood due to the fact that 73% of the land area is classified as 'hilly to steep', so land use planning via spatial analysis will be a critical component of the work here.

Ambon City & Lease Islands – PY 1	
Activity	*Socialized the APIK project and the areas of technical and policy support it can offer regarding CCA/ DRR issues.*
Result	*Gained commitment from Central Maluku district to collaborate on their initiative to update their local spatial plan (RTRW) due by 2018; APIK team will provide technical support and help incorporate CCA/ DRR strategies.*
Activity	*Met with potential private sector partners to identify areas of interest and collaboration.*

Result	*Identified Harta Samudra (tuna/ pelagic fishing) as a private sector partner to address risk reduction, CWIS demand, and CCA/ DRR investment.*
Activity	*Held Training for Planners in Ambon City in September 2016 to address budget allocation need for the convergence of CCA/ DRR as well as build capacity on spatial planning at the subnational level.*
Result	*Attended by over 100 public officials from the Maluku region, the workshop began socializing the CCA/ DRR convergence theme and initiated a partnership with the University of Pattimura for conducting research on CCA mainstreaming strategies for Maluku. APIK will expand on this partnership in PY2.*

Aru Islands Landscape

APIK first met with the Head of District in Aru in September 2016 to begin the stakeholder planning and engagement process. Based on that meeting and a preliminary survey, APIK support for the Aru Islands landscape will include:

- Continue socialization with local government and identify priority activities;
- Establish APIK base of operations in the island;
- Conduct climate vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning;
- Identify useful CWIS for small-scale fisher-folks;
- Identify useful CWIS for inter-island transport;
- Rehabilitation of degraded coastal areas;
- Integrating climate change issues into Aru district of document RPJMD and Strategic Plan of SKPD for increasing the local government resilience.

Work in the Aru Island landscape will ramp up in the second half of PY2. Note that Aru is a 2-3 hour flight from Ambon City, so the remoteness of the landscape could make it a challenging place to work.

Section 4:

CROSS-CUTTING ELEMENTS

YEAR 1 HIGHLIGHTS

- After facilitating the bilateral and BAPPENAS-level agreements, the APIK team helped USAID secure the ***Technical Arrangement with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry*** *for implementation of USAID Climate Change and Disaster Resilience portfolio including APIK Project, to fulfill the agreed legal arrangement between the USAID and the Government of Indonesia*;
- Awarded ***two Resilience Fund grants***, one in East Java focused on CCA/DRR policy support and another in Southeast Sulawesi supporting 4 villages in Starring Bay in the use of sustainable marine fisheries technology; and
- As part of our Communication and Outreach strategy, we ***partnered with the Alliance for Independent Journalists*** to involve their members in the APIK climate change working groups and offer regular training workshops on covering CCA/ DRR issues.

OVERVIEW

In support of the technical tasks and planned activities at the national and subnational levels, Section 4 describes the principle cross-cutting elements that are critical to the successful achievement of the APIK's ambitious objectives. This includes project operations, the Resilience Fund, gender mainstreaming, and communication/ knowledge management.

PROJECT OPERATIONS

The APIK project began in earnest in January 2016, when the national office in Jakarta was established, the PY1 work plan was drafted, and the COP began fully staffing the project team. During the first nine months of the program, staff were hired across the project, regional offices (East Java, Southeast Sulawesi, Maluku) were established, and the entire team was trained in DAI's project management systems and protocols. In each APIK landscape, aside from our project office space, the local BAPPEDA has agreed to let APIK field staff share part of their offices to enhance the relationship and collaboration with local officials.

An important achievement in PY1 was ***securing the official Technical Agreement*** with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to operate legally in the country, which was signed and legalized in October 2016. Key operational accomplishments from PY1 include:

- Central office in Jakarta established in January, while offices in Ambon City, Kendari City, and Malang City were fully established in Q2.
- All national and regional level positions filled by Q2, except for the Maluku Governance Specialist who was hired in Q3.

- Subcontracts finalized with partners Mercy Corps Indonesia, PT GEO, International Research Institute (IRI), and National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR).
- Site selection completed in Q1 following a highly participatory two stage process involving national and local level consultations.
- Annual Work Plan approved in Q1.
- Resilience Fund & Grants Manual approved in Q1.
- Procurement Plan approved in Q1.
- Environment Mitigation and Monitoring Plan approved in Q1.
- All project staff trained in DAI's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Technical and Administrative Management Information System (TAMIS) .

RESILIENCE FUND

In March 2016, the APIK Resilience Fund Management Plan and Grant Manual were approved by USAID. The general objective of the fund is to support a diverse set of partners (public, private, civil society) in developing innovative new products/services that can help communities anticipate and/ or respond to weather-related disasters or climate change. APIK anticipates using both subcontract and grant mechanisms to finance activities supported by the Resilience Fund. Overviews of resilience fund mechanisms are detailed below:

Subcontracts. A subcontract is used for the procurement of specific goods or services required by APIK to achieve specific outputs that contribute to the project's results and high-level outcomes. All subcontractors selected will have the technical and organizational capacity to perform and deliver the work required by APIK in a timely manner.

Grants. The grant types we anticipate using under APIK are: Standard Grants; Simplified Grants; Fixed Amount Award; In-Kind Grants (including In-Kind Grants to Local Governments. The APIK team does not anticipate issuing grants to non-Indonesian organizations.

PY1 Resilience Fund Activities

During PY1, the APIK Project awarded two resilience fund grants: one in Malang District (East Java) focused on mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction at village level and the second in Southeast Sulawesi focusing on sustainable fisheries management using bio-reef technology. With plans to increase the number of grants in PY2, the team plans to release a call for proposals in November 2016 and April 2017.

Resilience Fund Activities – PY 1	
Activity	*Awarded a USD 61,418 (excluding cost share USD 34,235)grant to PATTIRO in July to work in East Java's Malang District to enhance CCA/ DRR policy and development planning.*
Result	*The grantee is working with 6 villages (Gajahrejo, Sumberagung, Ngabab, Ngroto, Karangsari, and Wonokerto) in CCA/ DRR awareness raising, participatory rural appraisal, budgeting, work planning, and drafting policy briefs.*
Activity	*Awarded a USD 43,532 (excluding cost share USD 4,752) grant to Halu Oleo*

	University research institution (LPPM UHO) in Southeast Sulawesi to continue its work on fisheries technology.
Result	*The grantee is working with community groups in 4 villages in Starring Bay, South Konawe to use shallow fish aggregation devices (FADs) and Bio-Reef technology.*

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Across the three APIK landscapes, involving women in a meaningful fashion will require a detailed understanding of local gender dynamics. A sample of those dynamics includes:

Coastal economy gender roles – In Maluku and Southeast Sulawesi, work in fishing and seaweed cultivation is seen as a man's livelihood, while women are traditionally involved in selling these marine goods at the market. The local government in each location provides insurance for those involved in fish and aquaculture harvesting, but due to gender roles, only men are eligible to receive this important social safety net.

East Java's land and the economy – The primary economic assets in the traditional economy of East Java are livestock and land. As both assets are considered to be owned by men, local women have difficulty accessing lines of credit to back their economic activities given they have no legal collateral to put up at a bank.

Gender roles in local investment priorities – In each APIK landscape – and most pronounced in Sulawesi and Maluku – community decision structures generally do not require the inclusion of women's voices in local affairs. When men set local development priorities, investments that could benefit women – like local access to clean water – are often given a lower priority in favor of male preferences, such as investment in roads or fish processing facilities.

In PY1, our Gender Specialist worked to fully capture and analyze these gender dynamics to help inform the APIK field-based activities that will ramp up in PY2.

PY1 Gender Activities

APIK's PY1 gender assessment and our forthcoming gender working group will inform how we specifically incorporate the roles and local gender-bias into field activities. Given the uptick in field-based activities and participatory planning that will occur in PY2, we anticipate that APIK quarterly reports will increasingly contain lessons and strategies of how the team is going about mainstreaming gender sensitivity in all local programming.

Gender Activities – PY 1	
Activity	*Conducted a full gender assessment in each APIK region, East Java, Southeast Sulawesi, and Maluku.*
Result	*The assessment highlighted regional gender issues to incorporate in APIK field activity design; for example, women cannot access the aid and insurance provided to fishermen by local government in Southeast Sulawesi and Maluku, which must be considered when programming APIK interventions in the region.*
Activity	*Began the formation and establishment of APIK regional gender working groups.*
Result	*In PY2, the working groups will support the screening of APIK activities to ensure*

they adequately incorporate gender concerns.

COMMUNICATION, OUTREACH & KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

During PY1, the team focused on the finalization of the communication, outreach, and knowledge management (COKM) plan and its operationalization for implementation both at national and regional level. While USAID was approving the COKM late in PY1, the Jakarta-based team spent time reaching out to regional communication staff to train them on capturing stories from the field, including photography and writing skills trainings. As field activities ramp up in PY2, the team will continue to focus on building the capacity of regional communication teams to ensure APIK captures lessons locally that can be reported and influence policy and decision making at the national and subnational levels. Similarly, we anticipate our media volume and reach will increase as field activities pick up and local stories are pushed out through various channels.

In PY1, the team also established a suite of media platforms, including the project website, the social media accounts (Facebook and Twitter), and the initial project newsletter structure and distribution list. Our PY1 analytics and performance metrics for our communication platform can be found in Annex D. The team also established a partnership with the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) in Malang, East Java and Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi to be a member of the APIK climate change working group as a method of involving journalists directly in project activities so they can improve their knowledge and reporting of CCA/ DRR.

Communication, Outreach, Knowledge Management – PY 1	
Activity	*Conducted regional training of APIK communication staff on basic writing, photography, and storyline capture.*
Result	*Regional staff will feel more confident in producing impactful stories that they encounter as APIK field activities begin to ramp up.*
Activity	*Held a media discussion event focused on a July flood event in Sitiarjo, Malang District, which was attended by BMKG, BPBD, BAPPEDA, and CSOs.*
Result	*The panel identified risk mitigation and preventative measures for the media to socialize; the event led to the local government and CSOs scheduling a community cleaning day for the Sitiarjo River.*
Activity	*Engaged and partnered with the Alliance for Independent Journalists for collaboration and training of journalists on CCA/ DRR issues.*
Result	*Reached a verbal agreement to hold a joint monthly media discussion as an information platform for regional journalists covering CCA/ DRR.*

Section 5:

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

OVERVIEW

As the majority of PY1 was spent on project set up – from operations, to staffing, to socializing with government officials and securing partnership agreements – many of APIK's achievements occurred on the process side of the program. That said the team did achieve a few ***High Level Results (HLRs) during PY1 that surpassed our targets***. For example, by supporting the development of the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of South Konawe (2016-2021), the team achieved one 'law, policy, or strategy' supporting CCA/DRR at the subnational level, when our target for PY1 was zero.

In Exhibit 6, we offer a snapshot of APIK's 8 HLRs and our PY1 progress toward achieving them. In Annex E we provide the full PMP and its 8 HLRs and accompanying 18 Task Level Results (TLRs). Now that the APIK project is established and regional activities are beginning to pick up, we anticipate seeing a significant ramping up of achievements in PY2 that help us reach our Life of Project (LOP) targets.

Exhibit 6: APIK High Level Results for PY1

High Level Results					
HLR 1. National/subnational Institutions with improved capacity to integrate and address climate change and natural disaster risk					
Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	Target	0	40	n/a	0.00%
	Achievement	n/a	0		
HLR 2. Laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations addressing CCA/DRR					
Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
Number of Laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations addressing CCA/ DRR revised, proposed, or adopted at the national/ subnational level	Target	0	50	100%	2.50%
	Achievement	1	1		
HLR 3. Number of community and private sector stakeholders (governments, businesses, communities) implementing appropriate CCA and DRR measures					
Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
Number of community and private sector stakeholders (gov., businesses,	Target	0	130	n/a	0.00%

communities) implementing appropriate CCA and DRR measures	Achievement	n/a	0		
HLR 4. People with increased capacity to adapt to climate change					
Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change	Target	0	4000	100%	4.25%
	Achievement	170	170		
HLR 5. Stakeholders using new or improved climate information services					
Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
Number of stakeholder entities using new or improved climate information services	Target	0	155	n/a	0.00%
	Achievement	n/a	0		
HLR 6. Percentage of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change (as a result of CCA/ DRR programming) that are women.					
Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
Percentage of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change (as a result of CCA/ DRR programming) that are women	Target	0	40%	100%	18.75%
	Achievement	30%	30%		
HLR 7. People participating in CCA/DRR training programs and activities					
Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
Number of people participating in CCA/ DRR training activities	Target	0	30000	100%	6.43%
	Achievement	1929	1929		
HLR 8. Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for climate change as supported by USG assistance					
Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for climate change from local government (LGs) and private sector	Target	0	3,000,000	n/a	0.00%
	Achievement	n/a	0		

APIK

Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Ketangguhan

World Trade Center, 7th Floor

Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 28

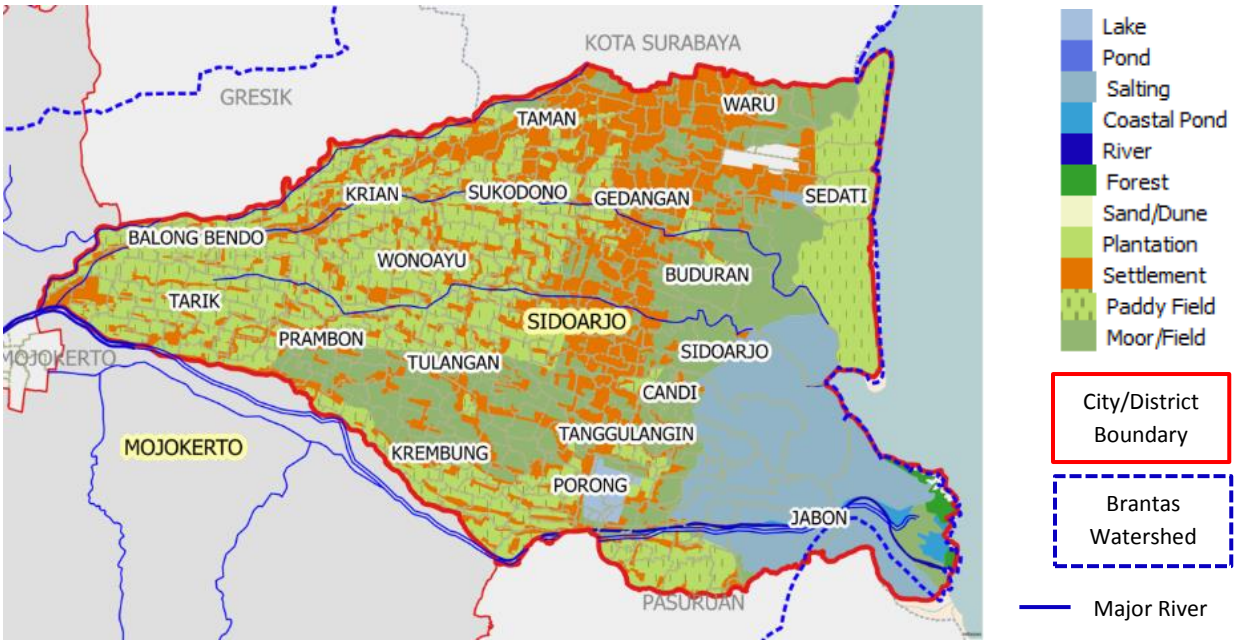
Jakarta 12920

Indonesia

ANNEX A

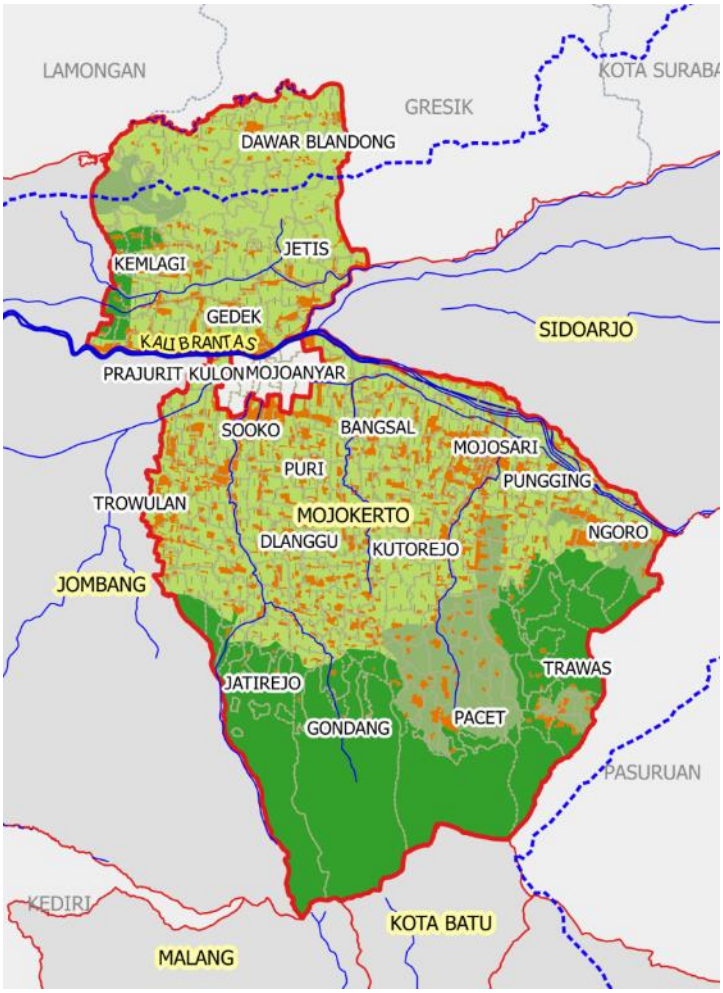
East Java City & District Profiles

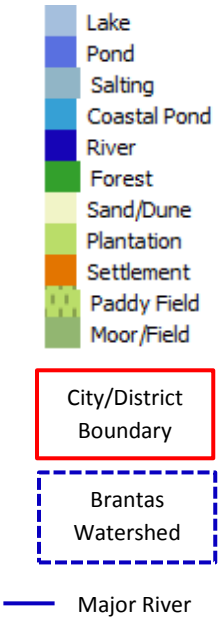
Sidoarjo District Profile



Key Characteristics	
Climate and disaster risk	Sidoarjo is characterized by low lying land often hit by floods. It sits in the downstream part of the watershed where the Brantas River splits into the Surabaya and Porong Rivers creating a large delta with an altitude 0 to 25 m AMSL. Sea level rise is also a clear and present risk. Seasonal variability and extreme weather are also a risk for farmers and fisher folks in Sidoarjo.
Main economic sectors/ livelihoods and their exposure to climate change	29.99% of the landscape is involved in aquaculture in the eastern part of the district. Floods and seasonal changes have impacted the productivity of the aquaculture industry. Rice farming in Sidoarjo is also impacted by climate variability, although the number of rice fields is getting smaller due to urbanization which also creates water resource challenges.
Key public and private partners	The district BAPPEDA is the main counterpart in Sidoarjo, who together with BPBD and BLH will be key partners for the vulnerability assessment. With Public Works Office, APIK will work on Community-based DRR. Private sector partners are primarily small scale enterprises in Aquaculture.
Local government priorities	One of the priorities of Sidoarjo is to further develop local industry while maintaining environmental sustainability.

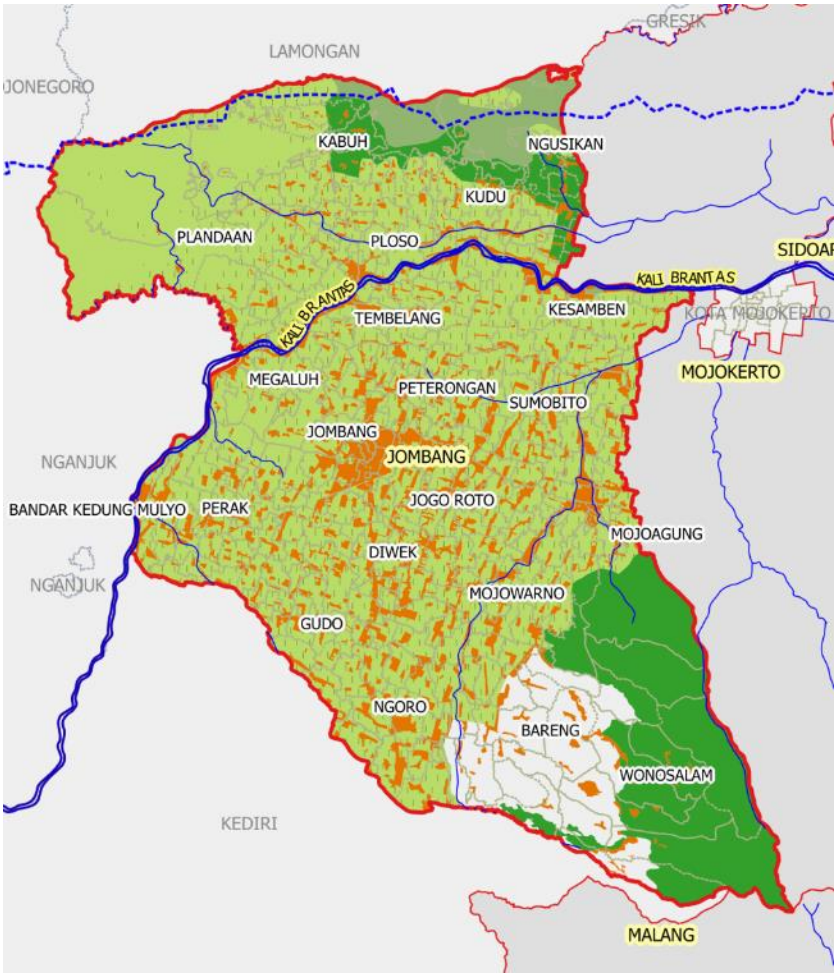
Mojokerto District Profile

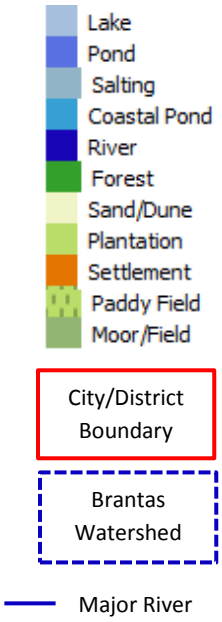




Key Characteristics	
Climate and disaster risk	Landslide is the main disaster risk in Mojokerto, followed by flood risk and drought.
Main economic sectors/ livelihoods and their exposure to climate change	Agriculture, Industry and Trade – Mojokerto has historically been the main rice producer in East Java. Climate impact on rice farming is significant, particularly during drought.
Key public and private partners	BAPPEDA; BLH; Regional Agriculture Office; BPBD.
Local government priorities	Further developing the agriculture sector and improving on-farm production and farmer livelihoods.

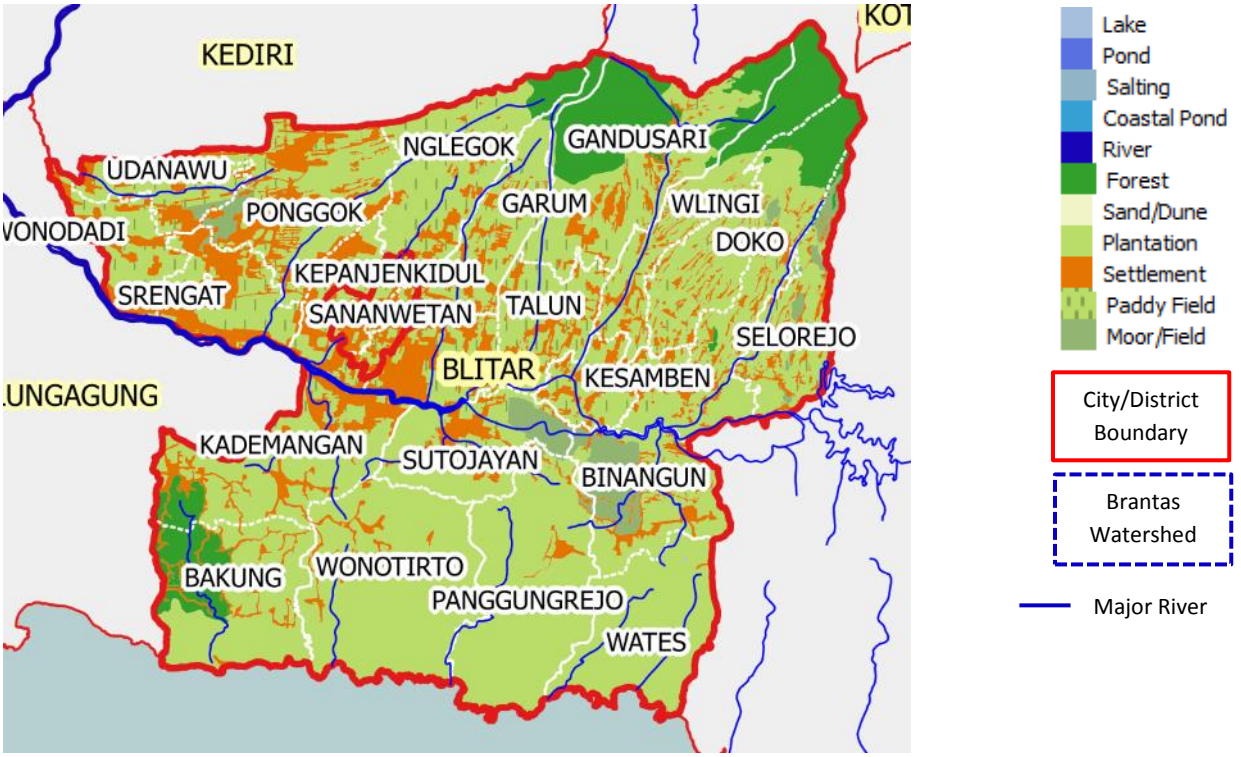
Jombang District Profile





Key Characteristics	
Climate and disaster risk	Drought, flood and flash flood, landslide on the Arjuna mountain area.
Main economic sectors/ livelihoods and their exposure to climate change	Agriculture, consisting mostly rice farmers who have been adversely affected by drought. Manufacturing industry is a big user of Brantas river water. The region also relies economically on small scale handicraft industries.
Key public and private partners	BPBD; BAPPEDA; Public Works Office. APIK is currently identifying potential local private sector partners in Jombang.
Local government priorities	Agriculture and food security; Development of the economic corridor and human resource development.

Blitar District Profile



Key Characteristics	
Climate and disaster risk	Flood, landslide, and strong wind. Other key risks are water scarcity and high tide in southern of Blitar.
Main economic sectors/ livelihoods and their exposure to climate change	Agriculture and plantations. The big hydro-electric plant is located in Karang Kates Blitar, together with Malang District. Rain fall fluctuation has negatively impacted the electricity production.
Key public and private partners	BAPPEDA on mainstreaming CCA in local development plans BPBD on hydro-meteorological disaster risk reduction and contingency planning. Potential cooperation with PT Jatinom and Bank Jatim on sugar plantation, coffee, and clove production.
Local government priorities	In their RPJMD, agricultural and plantation development are their main focuses.

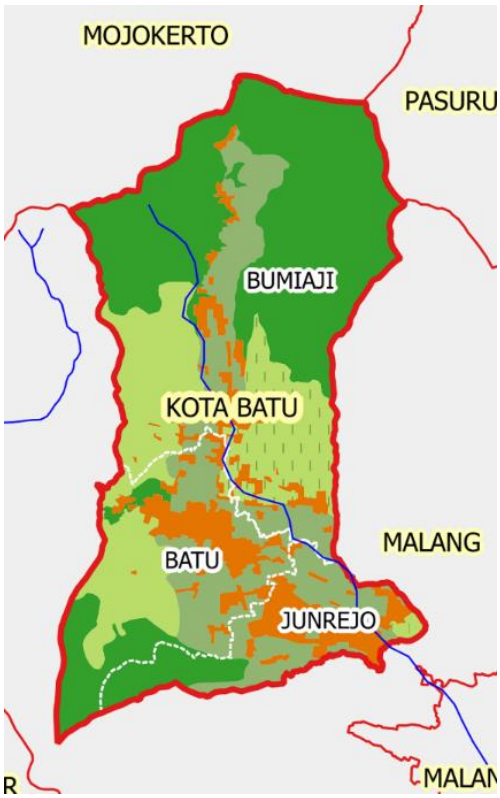
Malang District Profile

Key Characteristics	
Climate and disaster risk	Flood, landslide, strong wind, drought
Main economic sectors/ livelihoods and their exposure to climate change	Agriculture, plantation, livestock (Milk). During dry season, drought significantly impacted agriculture sector in southern part of Malang District. Similar with Batu City and Blitar, La Nina can provide a positive impact for agriculture industry and conversely, El Nino negatively impacts the agriculture industry.
Key public and private partners	BAPPEDA Malang as coordinator for CCA issues among government agencies. BPBD and Public Works Office; Agriculture, fruit plantation industries, tea plantation;
Local government priorities	At the moment, the main focus of local government is agriculture sector.

Malang City Profile

Key Characteristics	
Climate and disaster risk	Flood on the river bank areas, landslides, and strong winds.
Main economic sectors/ livelihoods and their exposure to climate change	Trade, services, tourism and industry. One of the biggest industries is cigarette manufacturing. Service and industry sectors, which are not significantly impacted by climate change.
Key public and private partners	Bappeda for coordination of working groups (*Pokja*) BPBD for capacity building of community DRR. BLH for the implementation of CVA
Local government priorities	Sustainable city settlement Development of Tourism

Batu City Profile

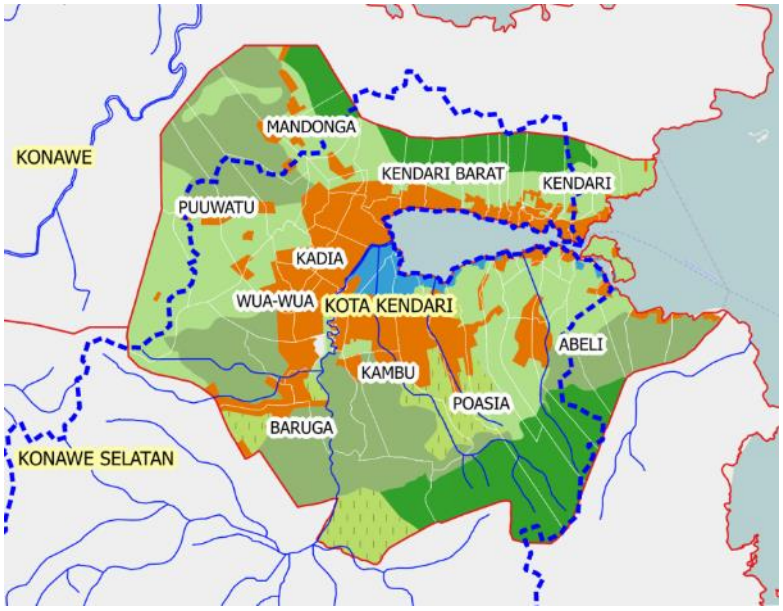


Key Characteristics	
Climate and disaster risk	Landslide, drought and flash flood – during rainy season small scale landslides are frequent in both Batu as well as nearby Malang.
Main economic sectors/ livelihoods and their exposure to climate change	Tourism and agriculture Agriculture is impacted by climate change. The quality of apple production is lower than before. Tourism sector is not considerably impacted by climate change, however, the threat of landslide in the area is high and it could impact the tourism industry.
Key public and private partners	Tourism companies and agriculture industries
Local government priorities	Tourism is still main focus of Batu. *Kota Wisata Batu* or 'Batu Tourism City' is their slogan.

ANNEX B

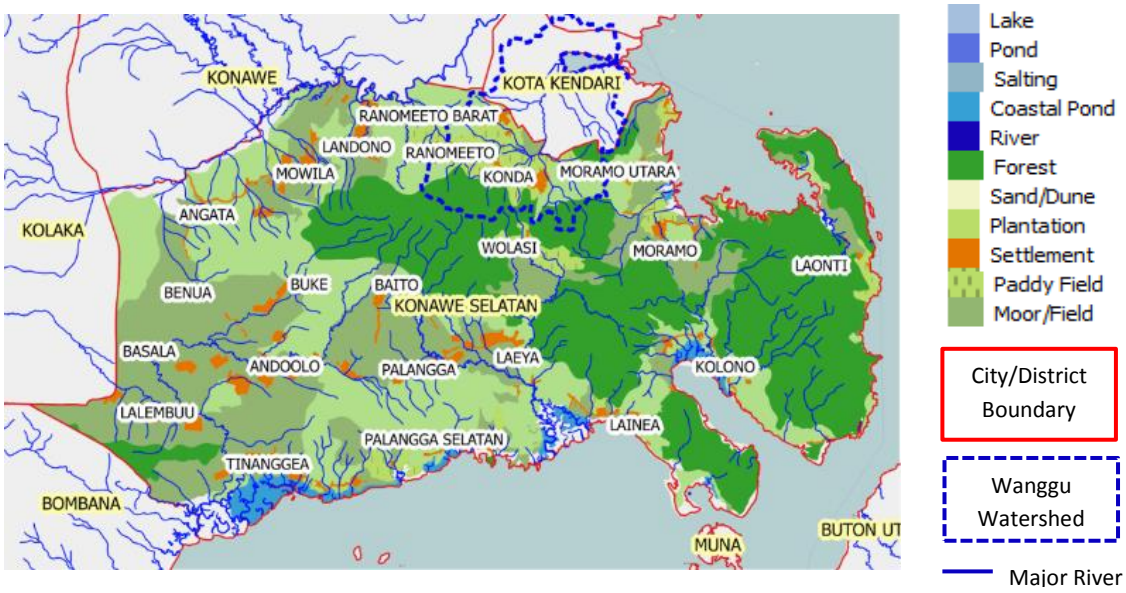
Southeast Sulawesi City & District Profiles

Kendari City Profile



Key Characteristics	
Climate and disaster risk	Flood from the Wanggu river, as well as landslide risk and coastal erosion. Eroded hillsides caused by increased sedimentation in Kendari bay.
Main economic sectors/ livelihoods and their exposure to climate change	Kendari is a major base of operations for the mining industry, and is also a major fish processing and export center. The fisheries industry faces the largest threat from climate risks.
Key public and private partners	BAPPEDA for drafting new RPJMD in 2017 BLH and BPBD for capacity building at community level Bank Sultra, Pertamina and local NGOs.
Local government priorities	Kendari Green City: sustainable urban development.

South Konawe District Profile



Key Characteristics	
Climate and disaster risk	Flash floods and landslides are increasing – in 2013 seven sub-district were flooded.
Main economic sectors/ livelihoods and their exposure to climate change	Rice farming is affected by increased flooding and drought. Vegetable and cocoa plantations are facing a decrease in productivity due to shifting climate patterns. The seaweed farming industry is being impacted by an increase in 'white ice-ice' bacteria that kills seaweed stands. Fisher folks are seeing deceased fish stocks due to warming waters.
Key public and private partners	BAPPEDA just finish mainstreaming CCA in RPJMD for the new Head of District. This year APIK will work with BPBD, BLH, DKP and Agriculture Department to develop their Strategic Plan with a CCA-DRR lens. Head of South Konawe District will sign a decree to establish the CCA / DRR Working Group.
Local government priorities	Improving local people welfare by developing the village first.

ANNEX C

Maluku City & District Profiles

Ambon City & Lease Islands Profile

Key Characteristics	
Climate and disaster risk	Ambon City faces increasing landslide and flash flood risk. The coastal areas are at risk from abrasion and high surf waves. Drought last year led to a water crisis and increased forest fires.
Main economic sectors/ livelihoods and their exposure to climate change	Plantation of nutmeg, cloves and pepper: impacted by drought. Fishery industry: impacted by the extreme weather and seawater warming Trade and services: not impacted
Key public and private partners	BAPPEDA for the mainstreaming of CCA in RPJMD 2017 BPBD and BLH for Climate Vulnerability Assessment BLH, DKP, BPPMD, and Public Works Private sector engagement with PT Harta Samudra on fishing industry.
Local government priorities	Maritime economic development.

Aru Island Landscape Profile

Key Characteristics	
Climate and disaster risk	Aru is prone to tidal floods due to the lowland landscape; Coastal erosion from SLR, intense storm waves, coral reef bleaching, and coral sands mining in Wamar and other islands are increasing the area's vulnerability. Aru also faces a public health risks due to lack of water and sanitation infrastructure.
Main economic sectors/ livelihoods and their exposure to climate change	Aru has 10 sub districts; 547 islands, ~ (80 inhabited); Population of 110,000 with~30% of total population located in Wamar island. The fishery industry is the primary economic activity. Most communities are fishers and some also farm. Sago and cassava are still the staple foods of the community.
Key public and private partners	BAPPEDA: Their RPJMD and Strategic Plan of SKPD are under development.
Local government priorities	Development of fishery industry and food security

ANNEX D

Communication, Outreach, and Knowledge Management Metrics

1. **Google Analytics detail from the APIK website** www.apikindonesia.or.id

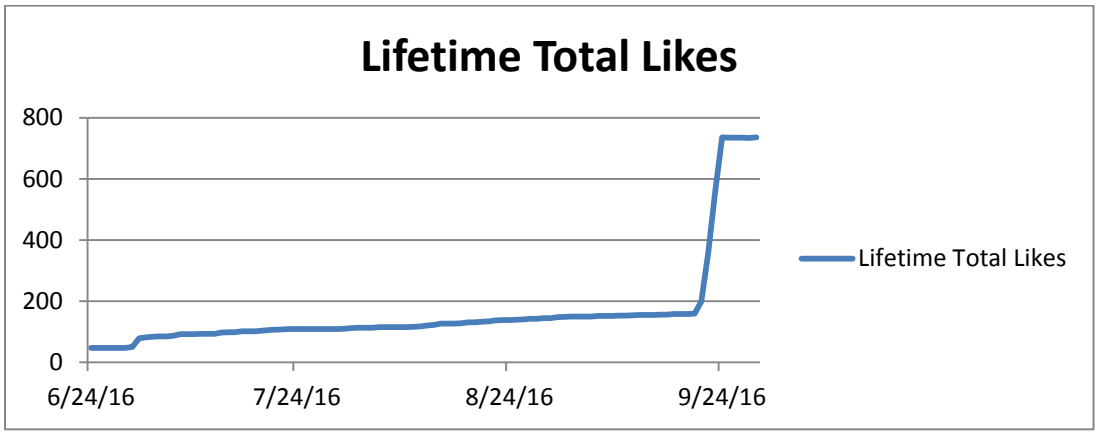
   USAID APIK website went live in May 2016. However, from May to July 2016 the website was only on a one-page format. The full feature website went live in August 2016, thus our reporting period for the website's analytics runs from May 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016. The graphic below shows the total sessions. A session is the period of time a user is actively engaged with the website – all usage data (screen views, events, etc.) is associated with a session. Total users who have had at least one session are 1,235, and 64.3% of the page view come from new users. Total pageviews is 6,874.

   Below is a screen capture of our website analytics from Google.

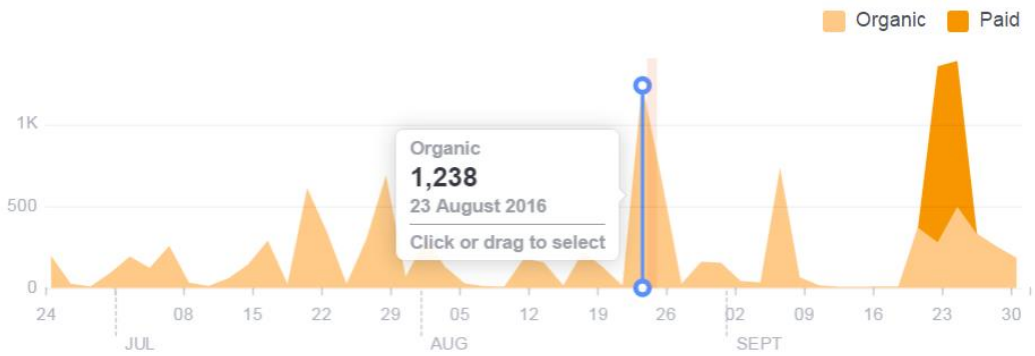
2. **Social media account**

   USAID APIK opened Facebook and Twitter accounts. For the **Facebook** account, the reporting period is from June 24, 2016 to September 30, 2016. In late September, the project invested in boosting 'likes' on the Facebook page through purchasing a promotion/ advertising efforts. The ad ran for 3 days and it resulted in quite a significant improvement in total 'likes'. The next strategy is to improve the project's Facebook reach and posting based on a clear editorial plan.

The graphic below illustrates the APIK Facebook page lifetime of 'likes' – based on the data, it is clear to see the impact of our advertising effort during September.



APIK's ***total reach of our Facebook posts*** is shown on figure below:



Twitter: The figure below shows statistics of the APIK Twitter account @usaid_apik. Usage of Twitter account will be evaluated during project implementation as social media trends keep changing to ensure communications time and effort are spent wisely.

3. Media coverage

During PY1, our project media invitations and press release distribution was very limited. The media coverage APIK achieved is shown in the table below.

No.	Date	Title	Media	Link/ images
1	April 22, 2016	Konsel Launching Program APIK	Kendari Pos	 SULAWESI TENGGARA Pengelolaan DD Tidak Maksimal Konsel *Launching* Program APIK Rp 7 M untuk Pembangunan Sekolah
2	May 11, 2016	Rawan Bencana, USAID Jadikan Kota Kendari Lokasi Program APIK	Zona Sultra	http://zonasultra.com/rawan-bencana-usaid-jadikan-kota-kendari-lokasi-program-apik.html
3	May 11, 2016	USAID Luncurkan Program APIK di Kota Kendari, Ini Manfaatnya	Zona Sultra	http://zonasultra.com/usaid-luncurkan-program-apik-di-kota-kendari-ini-manfaatnya.html
4	June 17, 2016	Pemkot Ambon Komitmen Dukung Program APIK	Antara Maluku	http://ambon.antaranews.com/berita/33795/pemkot-ambon-komitmen-dukung-program-apik
5	June 17, 2016	Program APIK Didukung Pemkot Ambon	Maluku Post	http://www.malukupost.com/2016/06/program-apik-didukung-pemkot-ambon.html

6	June 17, 2016	No article, only photo	Kabar Ambon	
7	June 17, 2016	Pemkot Ambon Dukung Sosialisasi APIK	Kabar Ambon	
8	July 20, 2016	USAID Sosialisasikan Pentingnya Kewaspadaan Perubahan Iklim	Antara Jatim	http://www.antarajatim.com/lihat/berita/181064/usaid-sosialisasikan-pentingnya-kewaspadaan-perubahan-iklim?utm_source=topnews&utm_medium=home&utm_campaign=news
9	July 20, 2016	Kelola Risiko Bencana di Mojokerto, USAID Gulirkan APIK	Surya/ Tribun Jawa Timur	http://surabaya.tribunnews.com/2016/07/20/kelola-risiko-bencana-di-mojokerto-usaid-gulirkan-apik
10	July 20, 2016	-	Radio Elshinta	-

ANNEX E

PY1 Performance Monitoring Plan

This Annex contains PMP tables that include our PY1 progress toward achieving APIK's 8 High Level Results (HLRs) and their accompanying 18 Task Level Results (TLRs). Now that the APIK project is established and regional activities are beginning to pick up, we anticipate seeing a significant ramping up of achievements in PY2 that help us reach our Life of Project (LOP) targets.

HLR	**High Level Results**					
	HLR 1. National/subnational Institutions with improved capacity to integrate and address climate change and natural disaster risk					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	Target	0	40	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	n/a	0		
	HLR 2. Laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations addressing CCA/DRR					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of Laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations addressing CCA/ DRR revised, proposed, or adopted at the national/ subnational level	Target	0	50	100%	2.50%
		Achievement	1	1		
	HLR 3. Number of community and private sector stakeholders (governments, businesses, communities) implementing appropriate CCA and DRR measures					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of community and private sector	Target	0	130	n/a	0.00%

	stakeholders (gov, businesses, communities) implementing appropriate CCA/DRR measures					
		Achievement	0	0		
	HLR 4. People with increased capacity to adapt to climate change					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change	Target	0	4000	100%	4.25%
		Achievement	170	170		
	HLR 5. Stakeholders using new or improved climate information services					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of stakeholder entities using new or improved climate information services	Target	0	155	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	0	0		
	HLR 6.Percentage of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change (as a result of CCA/DRR programming) that are women.					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Percentage of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change (as a result of CCA/DRR programming) that are women	Target	0	40%	100%	18.75%
		Achievement	30%	30%		
	HLR 7. People participating in CCA/DRR training programs and activities					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of people participating in CCA/DRR training activities	Target	0	30000	100%	6.43%
		Achievement	1929	1929		
	HLR 8. Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for climate change as supported by USG assistance					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement

						LOP
	Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for climate change from local government (LGs) and private sector	Target	0	3,000,000	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	0	0		
TASK I	**TASK I**					
	TLR 1a. Laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations addressing CCA/DRR revised, proposed, or adopted at the national level					
	Indicator	Performance	PY I	LOP	% Achievement PY I	% Achievement LOP
	Number of national-level laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations	Target	0	10	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	0	0		
		Detailed Achievement				
	TLR 1b. National forums, tools, or other approaches operationalized to strengthen coordination on CCA/DRR mainstreaming					
	Indicator	Performance	PY I	LOP	% Achievement PY I	% Achievement LOP
	Number of forums, tools, or other approaches operationalized to strengthen coordination on CCA/DRR mainstreaming among GOI ministries/agencies both horizontally (between sectors) and vertically (between levels of government).	Target	0	15	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	0	0		
		Detailed Achievement				
	TLR 1c. Changes made to the RAN-API based on lessons learned from the local level					
	Indicator	Performance	PY I	LOP	% Achievement PY I	% Achievement LOP
	Number of changes made to the RAN-API based on lessons learned from the local	Target	0	10	n/a	0.00%

	level	Achievement	0	0		
		Detailed Achievement				
	TLR 1d. CCA/DRR practitioners access new or strengthened networks for sharing lessons learned and best practices at the provincial and local levels					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of CCA/DRR practitioners that access new/strengthened networks for sharing lessons learned and best practices at the provincial and local levels	Target	0	500	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	0	0		
		Detailed Achievement				
	TLR 1e. Increased awareness of national stakeholders of the economic and other impacts of climate change and weather-related natural disaster					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Percent change of awareness of national stakeholders of the economic and other impacts of climate change and weather-related natural disasters	Target	0	35%	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	0	0		
		Detailed Achievement				
TASK 2	**TASK 2**					
	TLR 2a. Local government development plans, processes, budgets and/or operations reflect and address CCA and DRR					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of local government plan, budgets, process that integrate CCA/DRR Best	Target	0	30	100%	3.33%

	Practices	Achievement	1	1		
		Detailed Achievement				
	TLR 2b. Subnational government staff demonstrate improved capacity to address and mainstream CCA/DRR					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of sub-national government staff who demonstrate improved capacity to address and mainstream CCA and DRR	Target	0	500	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	0	0		
		Detailed Achievement				
	TLR 2c. Climate change and disaster risk assessments are completed to inform and prioritize risk reduction, and capacity to update and replicate them is institutionalized					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of risk assessments completed with capacity to update/replicate institutionalized	Target	0	13	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	0	0		
		Detailed Achievement				
	TLR 2d. Multiple districts coordinating implementation of CCA/DRR measures that improve climate and disaster resilience at the landscape level					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	At least 10 districts coordinating through the establishment landscape resilience strategies to address shared climate and	Target	0	10	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	0	0		

	disaster vulnerabilities					
		Detailed Achievement				
	TLR 2e. Community CCA/DRR measures implemented with sustainable support from local government					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	: Number of CCA/DRR measures implemented with sustainable support from local government	Target	0	100	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	0	0		
		Detailed Achievement				
TASK 3	**TASK 3**					
	TLR 3a. Improved use of targeted weather and climate information services for priority decision-makers and consumers					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of climate and weather information (CWI) services/systems showing improved use/application by decision-makers and/or consumers.	Target	0	10	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	0	0		
		Detailed Achievement				
	TLR 3b.Strengthened capacity of relevant institutions to develop and disseminate targeted, user-tailored weather and climate information services					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of key institutions with strengthened capacity	Target	0	10	na	

		National	0	5		
		Sub-National	0	50		
		Community	0	100		
		Achievement	0			
		National	0			
		Sub-National	0			
		Community	0			
TASK 4	**TASK 4**					
	TLR 4a. Climate risk management actions implemented as part of business operations in companies across multiple sectors					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of companies, by sector, implementing climate risk management measures.	Target	1	20	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	0	0		
		Detailed Achievement				
	TLR 4b. Private sector-related pilot activities contribute to local resilience					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP

	Number of private sector-related pilot activities designed to reduce climate/disaster risks and contribute to local resilience building	Target	1	20	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	0	0		
		Detailed Achievement				
	TLR 4c. Awareness of the economic and other impacts of climate change and weather-related natural disasters improved among the private sector					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Percent change of awareness of targeted private sector stakeholders of the economic and other impacts of climate change and weather-related natural disasters	Target	0	35%	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	0	0		
		Detailed Achievement				
TASK 5	**TASK 5**					
	TLR 5a. Models developed and disseminated on successful integration of district, provincial and national strategies for CCA and DRR mainstreaming					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of models and examples of the successful integration of CCA and DRR by national and sub-national government agencies documented and disseminated to government agencies and donors across Indonesia.	Target	0	12	n/a	0.00%
		Achievement	0	0		
		Detailed				

		Achievement				
	TLR 5b. Tools/approaches/methodologies for integrating CCA and DRR vulnerability analysis and response/adaptation strategies used by other projects including USAID/OFDA					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of tools or methodologies developed by APIK and used by other projects including USAID/OFDA resulting in increased capacity to integrate CCA and DRR into their respective project activity plans.	Target	2	10	50%	10.00%
		Achievement	1[1]	1		
		Detailed Achievement				
	TLR 5c. Number of APIK project update reports reviewed and approved/endorsed by technical team at semi-annual meetings					
	Indicator	Performance	PY 1	LOP	% Achievement PY 1	% Achievement LOP
	Number of APIK project report (progress/annual) reviewed and approved/endorsed by technical team in every semi-annual meeting	Target	2	10	100%	20.00%
		Achievement	2	2		
		Detailed Achievement				

[1] The BNPB 71 indicator tool which APIK was instrumental in developing.